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The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXIII NO. 37 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1935 FOURTEEN PAGES

America Follows Goering's Peace Dictum!

Nation Marches To Its Barracks

ITALIAN ULTIMATUM TO ABYSSINIA

But Latter Determined To Fight To Last Man

ROME, Feb. 12.

Bareheaded salute to the Italian Flag is among the other demands made by Italy in connection with the Abyssinian frontier incidents.

Other Italian requirements, according to quarters in close touch with Government, are a million pounds in indemnity.

Formal apologies,

Guarantee for the respect of frontiers and also the appointment of a mixed Frontier Commission designated by the League of Nations with members of various nationalities.—Reuter.

ALL ROADS POINT TO BARRACKS

Mobilisation At Short Notice

(Special Cable.)

ROME, Feb. 12.

All Italy is surreptitiously discussing the chances of war with Abyssinia, for overt comment on troop movements or war preparations is forbidden under the threat of severe penalties.

Averse To War

The Foreign Office categorically asserts that mobilisation is only precautionary and the public generally believe it is so; moreover there is every indication that Sgr. Mussolini and the civil elements are averse to the country embarking on a punitive war.

All To Barracks

Meanwhile peasants are leaving their oxen, doctors their patients and clerks their desks at a few hours notice hurrying to report in the barracks.

ABYSSINIA WILL FIGHT TO LAST MAN

(Special Cable)

ROME, Feb. 12.

"If Italy intends to go to war, the Abyssinians will defend their country to the last. We have, 800,000 men under arms. We can raise a million. We have modern weapons but no tanks and no aeroplanes," stated the Abyssinian Charge D'affaires to Reuter. He said it was understood that already 40,000 Italian troops were in Eritrea in Italo-Somaliland.

The Italian Government states that negotiations for a settlement are proceeding in Addis Ababa.

ITALY PREPARES FOR WAR

ROME, February 11.

It is not believed that the Italian Government intends war in Abyssinia if it can possibly be avoided. It was officially explained that as Abyssinia was understood to have a massed force of 30,000 on the frontier and was able to put 100,000 men in the field, it was considered essential that Italian reinforcements should be ready to defend the Italian Colonies and avoid further frontier incidents.

Two divisions, one from Florence and one from Messinia, totalling 30,000 men are ready to proceed to Abyssinia if necessary. The Abyssinian Charge d'Affaires visited the Foreign Office this morning and afternoon.—Reuter.

GENEVA TAKES SERIOUS VIEW

GENEVA, February 11.

A serious view is taken of the latest developments in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute as both parties are solemnly pledged not to aggravate the situation while negotiations are proceeding.

It is reported that the Abyssinian Minister in Paris is consulting his legal advisers on steps to frame an appeal to the League Council.—Reuter.

BRITISH ADVICE TO ABYSSINIA

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The Emperor of Abyssinia has been in constant touch with Sir Sidney Barton, British Minister at Addis Ababa who advised him to avoid steps likely to lead to further trouble and enter into direct negotiations as quickly as possible.—A.P.

Empire Parliamentary Association

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

It is likely that a delegation of the Indian Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association will proceed to London sometime in July next, in pursuance of communications and invitations received from Sir Howard d'Egville of the British Branch of the Association.

This question will come up for discussion and decision at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Branch which Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy and Sir Abdur Rahim, the Joint Presidents of the Association, have decided to hold at the Council House on February 13.

The Committee will also fix the date for the next Annual General meeting; consider the procedure in regard to the issue of railway vouchers to the visiting members from the United Kingdom; to nominate a Treasurer; as also to fill up the casual vacancies in the Executive Committee. — United Press.

It is understood that Mr Lallooobhai Kishorbhai Patel and Mr. Maganbhai Shankerbhai are to stand for the forthcoming State Legislative Assembly Elections from Baroda District. It is learnt that Mr. Bapubhai Ghelabhai Desai and Mr. Kanaiyalal Mazumdar are to stand for elections from Navsari District.

Huge Naval Armament Programme

FATAL 'PLANE CRASH

Karachi Club Machine Damaged At Belgaum

BELGAUM, Feb. 12.

The Belgaum race course was the scene of a fatal air crash at 3-30 p.m. to-day when the flying machine of the Karachi Aero Club piloted by a young Hindu named Baburao Paradhi when landing near the western outskirts of Belgaum City fouled in the telegraph wires and crashed. The machine was completely damaged and Paradhi seriously injured in neck. The pilot was rushed to the Belgaum Civil Hospital where he died at 7 p.m.—A. P.

MISHAP TO KARACHI-LAHORE 'PLANE

KARACHI, Feb. 12.

News has been received from Sukkur that the Indian National Airways plane bound from Karachi for Lahore sustained damage to the under-carriage and wing of propeller at Sukkur yesterday morning. It appears that after taking off and crossing the aerodrome boundary, the machine fouled in the bushes and made a forced landing. The pilot is uninjured.

The mails were sent to Lahore by train.—A. P.

Monte-Carlo.—Death has occurred of Escoffier, the famous chef and creator of Peche Melba.

SOLO FLIER LOST IN STORM

PERTH (West Australia) Feb. 12.

The well-known airman, Lord Sempill, flying solo is lost in storm over the rough country off the North-west mailplane route from here. He left Onslow at 10-00 hours local time and was last seen at 2-30 hours (mid-night G.M.T.). His Puss Moth has cruising range of five hours.—Reuter.

TAXATION BUDGET FOR BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

The Finance Member, Sir John Woodhead introduced to-day in the Bengal Legislative Council five measures of taxation, namely, the Bengal Electricity Duty Bill, the Bengal Tobacco Sales Licensing Bill, the Court Fees Amendment Bill, the Bengal Amusement Tax Bill and the Indian Stamp Amendment Bill, by means of which he proposes to get an additional revenue of Rs. 24,50,000.

In placing these taxation measures before the House, the Finance Member gave a forecast of his next budget estimates, according to which, excluding Bengal's shade of half the proceeds of the Jute Duty, an excess of expenditure over the receipts on the revenue will stand at Rs. 228 lakhs. Half of this amount the proceeds of Jute exports duty is likely to wipe off, still leaving a gap of Rs. 70 lakhs.

FINANCIAL ENQUIRY

Justifying the introduction of the taxation measures the Finance Member reminded the House that a financial enquiry is going to be held before the new Constitution actually comes into force on the result of which will depend their success in obtaining an equitable financial settlement for the Province.

In view of this he was convinced that the refusal to utilise the additional sources of taxation as suggested would create an atmosphere less favourable to Bengal's claims to financial justice.—United Press.

15 Millions For Hawaii Base

AMMUNITION DEPOTS IN PANAMA ZONE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

The Government approval of 38 million dollars public works programme for the Navy was announced by Mr. Vinson, Chairman of the House of Representatives' Navy Committee.

Fifteen million dollars will be used to strengthen the naval base at Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, including 10 million to build a floating dock.

Two million dollars will be devoted to naval ammunition depots in the Panama Canal zone.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BR. CANDIDATES FOR I.C.S.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

In the House of Commons Sir Charles Oman drew attention to the fall in the number of British candidates appointed to the I.C.S. between 1928 and 1934 and inquired what steps Government were taking in that regard.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that the figures were 36 for 1928 and 13 for 1934. Eight out of the first 18 candidates in 1934 were accepted for I.C.S. of whom two were Europeans and six Indians. He said that the fall in numbers was due not so much to the lack of suitable European candidates as the increased number and quality of Indian candidates.

Sir Samuel Hoare added that under the present Government of India Act candidates who take the London examination must be appointed strictly according to their order on the examination list. If the recruitment provisions of the Government of India Bill are approved this would no longer be necessary.—Reuter.

TORIES AND FEDERATION.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Postponement of the Federation until Indian statesmen have been given an opportunity in the provinces to prove their capacity and readiness for the work of self-governing institutions in the spirit of partners is the object of one of the amendments handed in by the India Defence League. Other amendments sponsored by the League seek to strengthen the hands of the Executive in time of emergency and also to strengthen the safeguards already included in the Bill. Another amendment ensures that the greater number of Princes than contemplated in the Bill should adhere to the Federation before the Federation is established. In the provinces they propose that "the law and order" shall not be placed in the hands of an elected Minister. Another amendment aims at securing from the Government a definite statement with regard to the exact legal implications of "Dominion Status." The League express the opinion that the present trade discrimination provisions fail to ensure the prevention of unfair descrimination against the Lancashire English trade and propose amendments with a view to securing this object while not questioning the operation of the Fiscal Autonomy Convention.—Reuter.

20 SOCIALISTS ARRESTED

Vienna Mobilises Against Anti-Fascist Revolt

(Special Cable.)

VIENNA, Feb. 12.

Troops and the police are standing by prepared for any trouble. The night and morning here passed of quietly, except for the arrest of twenty minor Socialist leaders on their return from Brno (Czechoslovakia). The only other sign of anything untoward has been the distribution of leaflets with subversive slogans in working class districts and stampede Communst Socialist emblems.

WORLD'S PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1.

Hauptmann Under Prosecution Fire

(Special Cable.)

FLEMINGTON (New Jersey), Feb. 12.

The trial of Hauptmann is drawing to a close and there is a possibility that the jury will retire at 4 p.m. (9 o'clock G.M.T.)

WORLD'S ENEMY NO 1.

The closing speech was made by the prosecuting Counsel Mr. Wilentz, who branded Hauptmann as "public enemy number one of all the world." Let defence bring in the body of Violet Sharpe (Lindbergh's maid who committed suicide) and lay it beside Hauptmann. Let them bring in Isador Gischs from the grave; still Hauptmann would be guilty. Mr. Wilentz declared that there was nobody at the defence table who did not believe him guilty. Pointing to the accused he thundered: "Right there he sits—the man who can answer all the questions. He is cold, yes very cold, but will be thawed out when he hears that switch of the electric chair. The most venomous snake would have passed Lindbergh's child by. The American Gangster would not take it. It had to be a fellow who had ice water in his veins, fellow who thought he was bigger than Lindy."

CROOKS AMONG LAWYERS.

Mr. Wilentz poured bitter scorn on the defence's slurs on the prosecution witnesses and declared: "unfortunately there are more crooks among lawyers than among police". Mr. Wilentz revealed that a close watch had been kept by the State on the prosecution witnesses throughout and no implication of complicity in the crime had been discovered.

GOLD CLAUSE DECISION

(Special Cable).

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

The Gold clause case judgment is expected between 7-30 and 9-30 hours.

MRS. NAIDU FOR LAHORE

LAHORE, Feb. 12.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu reaches Lahore in the morning of February 15 by Frontier Mail, and will stay here till February 18.

She will preside over Saturday's session of the Punjab Students' Conference when the question of Civic Duties of University students will be discussed. On Sunday, February 17, she will give recitations in the Poetical symposium organised under the auspices of the Conference.—United Press.

FINAL VOTING ON INDIA BILL

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The officially corrected figures give Government's supporters in

Speed Up Method For India Bill

NEW PROCEDURE FOR COMMITTEE STAGE

No Guillotine And No Scope For Dilatory Speeches

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Complete informal agreement has been reached on the allocation of time for the Committee Stage of the India Bill. An announcement will be made in the House of Commons to-morrow.

There will be no guillotine motion such as has always been introduced for similar purposes in the past. Certain formal resolutions will be passed instead as a precaution against dilatory discussion.

The agreement was reached at a meeting at which Sir Samuel Hoare and Captain Margesson, Chief Government whip, represented the Government, Lord Wolmer and Sir Nairn Sandeman India Defence League, Lord Winterton and Earl Percy the Conservative backbenchers, Major Attlee, Mr. Charles Edwards, Chief Labour Opposition Whip and Major Milner represented the Labour Opposition on Mr. Isaac Foot, Sir Robert Hamilton, the Opposition Liberals, Mr. Maxton, Leftwing Labourites and Colonel Wedgwood, the Independents.

This is entirely a new departure in Parliamentary procedure and emphasises the desire evident in all parts of the House to pass the India Bill rapidly and with as complete an absence of controversy as possible.

The procedure was recommended to the recent Committee of Inquiry on Commons procedure generally, but this is the first occasion in which there has been any attempt to try it. The hope is expressed that the experiment will lead to much saving in Parliamentary time by means of agreed time tables for discussion of bi measures, instead of arbitrary lopping off of batches of clauses on stated days at stated hours, whether all those clauses have been discussed or not which is the present practice in the case of large controversial measures.—Reuter.

FRONTIER GANDHI LOSES WEIGHT

Safia And Saadullah See Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan In Jail

INTERVIEW REFUSED TO SARDAR PATEL

AHMEDABAD, Feb, 12.

Mr. Saadullah Khan, nephew of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, accompanied by Miss Safia Somjee interviewed Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan to-day in the Sabarmati Jail. They found that he had lost 18 pounds in weight and was suffering from pain in his stomach and back. Although he has been given all the facilities of an "A" class prisoner, the climate, it is understood, does not suit him. It is therefore expected that he will be shortly transferred to some other jail.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel accompanied by his daughter Miss Mani Ben Patel, sought an interview with the "Frontier Gandhi" but he was asked by the Jail authorities to obtain the permission of the Local Government.—A.P.

A Madras message says: Besides 6th May which is already notified as a public holiday on account of their Majesties Silver Jubilee celebrations, the Government have declared the 7th of May also a public holiday in the same connection.

Search For Substitute For Award

Rajen Babu Resumes Unity Talks With Jinnah

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, accompanied by Acharya Kripalani arrived here this morning by the Sealdah Express from Allahabad to resume the thread of discussion with Mr. Jinnah, with a view to a settlement if possible on the Communal question.

J.P.C. VOTE POSITION

Rajendra Babu had informal talk with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai this noon probably to study the situation arising out of the Assembly vote on the Joint Select Committee's Report.

IN SEARCH OF UNITY.

Both of them will meet Mr. Jinnah this evening to pursue some workable lines of a substitute for the Communal Award, which, according to the terms of his Assembly motion, Mr. Jinnah will accept.

THE STUMBLING BLOCK.

While the chances of success cannot be clearly indicated at present, Congress circles fear that Mr. Jinnah's followers might prove a stumbling block.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS
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Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted A Strong Stenographer for employment in the Central Provinces with high speed, strong in English and well up in bookkeeping and accounts, salary Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50, apply with testimonials to Box No. 3667, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted some Depot Managers to push sale of our various quantities of Tea for the unrepresented area with a salary of Rs. 150 per month including T.A. Apply sharp stating personality and Bank reference to Messrs. Britannia Trading Co., Ltd., 40, Canning St. (Calcutta. (3638).

Wanted a Gujerati knowing Assistant for Sales and Agency Department, with sound knowledge of business, office routine and correspondence; pay according to qualifications: those with experience need only apply: Swastik Oil Mills, Ltd., 27, Bastion Road, Fort. (3671).

Wanted urgently:—Influential motor-mechanic, salary 150 and Gujarati or Deccani Stenographer. Apply personally Parker Coy, (Staff Suppliers), 22, Apollo Street. (3669).

Wanted—Able graduates for a Bombay trade office. Pay Rs. 100. Manager, Comrade Office, Belgaum. (3668).

Competent Motor-Mechanic, Gujarati Accountant, Shipping Clerk, Lady Doctor L. C. P. S., M.B.B.S., B.P.N.A. Nurses required immediately. Apply Royal Service Agency 369-71, 3rd floor, Hornby Road, Nanabhai Lane Corner, Fort. (3659).

Wanted Urgently Newly Passed L.C.P.S. or M.B.B.S. Lady Doctors. Apply personally Asiatic Service Bureau, Fourth Floor, Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road. (3654)

Wanted—Lino-Operators, only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle".

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering, Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

The Royal Homoeo and Dental Institute, Delhi. Please apply for prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of M.B.H. and L.D.Sc. in Homoeopathy and Dentistry respectively (3343).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Technological Institute Civil Engineering, Rajkot, imparts practical and theoretical sound training, with moderate fees. Period concise. Session commences March. Prospectus free. Apply. (8573).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Appear July Intermediate and Senior Cambridge. Guarantee course ensures success. Fees refunded on failure. University prize-winners, ex-demonstrators, ex-lecturers join staff. Last date of admission 25th February. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (3619).

50. PATENT MEDICINES.

Eatable Hair Dye (Tonic). Its 40 days internal use turns Grey Hair into Black for life. Besides, it cures wrinkles, dental troubles, increases brain power, eye sight, removes sexual weakness, impotency, keeps young Prolongs life. Price: 40 doses Rs. 11 with postage. Tibbi Laboratory, No. 7, Lahria Sarai (Bihar.) (3584)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

To Loan Rs. 25,000 to going Banking, Financial or Insurance concern. Apply Box No. 3660, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Loan Rupees 10,000 secured or unsecured immediately. Sound concern. Liberal Terms. No brokers. Apply stating particulars.—Box No. 3655 "Bombay Chronicle."

Goodly sum will be loaned to established film or useful industry. Apply Box 3634, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Edition for Poona Camp and City. Apply for terms to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Godhra	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Twenty Thousand Rupees will be invested in building and construction business. Apply Box 3661, "Bombay Chronicle."

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

House For Sale In Thana. 2 Halls, 4 Rooms, Bath Rooms,, small outrooms for Stores, w.cs. one receptacle, electric lights, open space for new chawl. Price Rs. 12,000 or near offer. Apply Box No. 3664, "Bombay Chronicle."

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Comprehensive Tour of Europe 81 days. Several important Cities Rs. 2.250. Particulars from Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay (3662.)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

GINNING FACTORY AT DHULIA. FACTORY of 60 Gins in good working order prominently situated consisting of 300 H. P. compound steam engine (new) of Marshal & Sons, 50 H. P. Oil Engine, Babcock Wilcox, Tubulor Boiler, Dynamos, Godowns, Storehouses, Office and residential buildings, wells and open spaces.

For Particulars apply to:
P. H. MANOHAR,
Liquidator Solicitor,
375, Hornby Road.
Bombay.
9627

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we propose to destroy papers and proceedings more than ten years old. Clients desirous of taking away their papers, are requested to do so before the 1st day of April, 1935, after which date, they will be destroyed.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1935.

MANILAL KHER & AMBALAL,
Attorneys-at-Law.
80, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Bombay.
9630.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday the 13th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.).

SHAPOORJI B. BILLIMORIA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 12th February, 1935.
(9636)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following three prior title deeds, regarding my client's Vile-Parle property, have been either lost or misplaced, and cannot be found or traced in spite of vigilent search and inquiries. Any person having or finding the same is requested kindly to send the same to me at my Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, when he will be rewarded for same.

If any person deals with the property described in the said title deeds on the strength of the said title deeds or otherwise howsoever, he shall do so at his own risk, and my client shall not be bound by any such unauthorised transaction or dealing.

LIST OF TITLE DEEDS.

One Conveyance, dated 1-3-1929 made between Dooming Gaspar Rodrigues and others of the one part and Joosab Hassum and Jenabai Joosab Hassum of the other part, and

Two conveyances dated 17-10-1929 made between Dooming Gaspar Rodrigues and Another of the one part and Joosab Hassum and Jenabai Joosab Hassum of the other part.

Dated at Andheri this 12th of February, 1935.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

O. P. No. 167 of 1934.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913
and
In the matter of the SIVARAMA IYER BANK, LTD., Triplicane, Madras.

The CREDITORS of the abovenamed Bank are required on or before the 28th day of February, 1935, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts and claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys or Vakils (if any) to Mr. K. S. Narayana Iyengar, B.A., M.L., 24, Veerasmi Pillai Street, Egmore, Madras, the Official Liquidator of the Bank. In default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts proved.

The 21st day of March, 1935 at 10-45 a.m. at the Said Court in Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1935.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from BAI SAMTABAI, wife of Kishanlal Mulchand and RAMNIKLAL MOHANLAL. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or gound of Pension and Tax tenure cess whereof has since been redeemed together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate lying and being at Kalbadevi Road, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 192 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61, New No. 596, Old Survey No. 61, New Survey No. 518, Cadastral Survey No. 1653 of Bhuleshwar Division and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 5820, Street No. 158-160 and bounded on the East by Kalbadevi Road on the West by House gully forming part of the land agreed to be sold and beyond it by the property of Maganlal Jugaldas on the North by the property of Manubhai Rangildas and on the South by the property of Bhagwantrao Kisonram.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1935.

KANGA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Address.
Churchgate Street.
Yoosuf Building, Fort, Bombay.
9632.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MOHANLAL JINABHAI, PREMJI SHRIRAM and GIRDHAR VANMALI, who were carrying on business in partnership with our clients SHETH GOVINDJI RATANJI and MAGANLAL GOVINDJI, under the name and firm of Messrs. Govindji Ratanji as Kariana Merchants at Kariana Bazar, New Bardan Gulley, Mandvi outside the Fort of Bombay, have by mutual consent retired from the said firm of Messrs. Govindji Ratanji since Maha Sud 1st S. Y. 1991. (4th February, 1935).

Our clients Sheth Govindji Ratanji and Maganlal Govindji carry on the business of the said firm of Messrs. Govindji Ratanji since Maha Sud 1st, S. Y. 1991.

Bombay dated this 12th day of February, 1935.

AMIN & DESAI.
Attorneys for Govindji Ratanji and Maganlal Govindji.
9629.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1206 of 1932

MEGHRAJ RAJAJI ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
SITABAI, widow and Ors. ... Defendant.

Pursuant to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated the 20th June, 1933 the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Tuesday, 26th February, 1935, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

All those 29 pieces of land together with two houses standing on Survey No. 145 Pot Nos. 3 and 4, situate at Aray in District Ratnagiri in the Registration Sub-District of Guhagar, admeasuring in aggregate 21 Acres and 12 Gunthas or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1934.

(Sd.) R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.
9585.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.

Tele. No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

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Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Owner, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Valuable Immovable property THIS DAY, the 13th Inst. at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of land of Foras tenure known as plot No. 2A situate near Tardeo Road, admeasuring 717-1/3 Square Yards or thereabouts including the area forming the Northern moiety of the part of the 40 foot private road abutting on the South side of the building standing thereon being a portion of land bearing New Survey No. 1/3392 and 2/3392 and Cadastral Survey No. 366 of Tardeo Division with a dwelling house standing thereon and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 3874(2) and Street No. 2 and bounded on the North by the Property of Nagindas Fulchand, on the South by the Southern Moiety of the 40 foot Private Road leading from Tardeo Road, on the East by the Plot of land called plot No. 2B leased to Byramji Pallonji Elavia and the West by the plot of land called Plot No. 1 belonging to Rabiabai, daughter of Abdul Latif Haji Mahomed Chinoy leased to Kharshedji Kavasji Suntoke.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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The above property is open for purchase to all Catholics as well as non-Catholics.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

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TRUE TEST OF GREATNESS

Dr. Arundale Relates Story Of Beethoven In Madras Lecture

MADRAS, (By Mail).

"Who are the Great?" asked Dr. G. S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society, in an address on "The Psychology of Greatness" which he delivered before the students of the Presidency College. Those who have gone before, are ahead, he replied, paraphrasing a poet thus:

"Lives of great men all remind us
We 'shall' make our lives sublime."

Can we never be more than, we are to-day? Is genius, heroism, sainthood, glory, never to be ours? Are we just to live in the valleys and never ascend the mountain heights? Dr. Arundale quoted the Christian scripture, in which the Master of Christianity says: "Be ye Gods", and Tagore: "In the music of the rushing stream sounds, the joyful assurance that I shall become the sea."

CITING BEETHOVEN

What are the characteristics of greatness? Dr. Arundale offered the extreme instance of Beethoven.

When perfumed aristocrats eyed askance his stodgy figure, gotesque manners, absurd garb, he snarled and flashed and played the pettiness out of them. Too great to be ignored, too poor to be respected, too eccentric to be loved, he lived, one of the strangest figures in all history.....Tragedy followed him like a hound. His last years were lived in a whirling void of silence. Silence!—While from within, he drew the sounds that all the world but he could hear, and he of all the world should first have heard! Romantic, tragic humorous man...human above all things.

A decade of decades has passed since Beethoven, starting up from his sick bed, shook his fist at the frowning skies and died..He lived to-day in the most wonderful music ever penned by mortal hand.

GREAT IN SACRIFICE

Dr. Arundale submitted as the qualifications of greatness, sincerity, vision idea-intoxicated, tenacity (blind or otherwise) and courage. "All goes if courage goes," says Sir James Barrie. Dr. Arundale added also fire, other-worldliness, living dangerously (a phrase from Nietsche) and imagination. Einstein had proved that imagination was more important than knowledge.

Another characteristic of greatness is sacrifice. "Self-realisation comes only through sacrifice," says Tagore.

"After all the East has greatness, and I hope Dr. Arundale concluded, this talk of mine has fanned the flame of greatness in some of you. It has been very truly said that the world needs leaders. India must have leaders, and leaders must be great. You must tread the path of leadership and yourselves become great.—A.P.

HOARE'S BAIT ?

Bombay Liberals Meet 'In Camera'

Political events seem to be moving very rapidly. Hardly a week has passed since the Legislative Assembly gave its verdict on the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report than there is rumour current in political circles here of a fresh attempt on the part of the Government to placate the Liberals.

The "United Press" gathers that Sir Samuel Hoare's explanation seems to have created a new situation so far as the Liberals are concerned, though the radical section among them are uncompromising on the Dominion Status issue.

The Liberal leaders of the city are holding consultations and exchanging views on this question. An emergent meeting of the Council of the Western India Liberal Association met this evening behind closed doors under the presidency of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. The meeting had discussion for nearly two hours. Though the proceedings of the meeting are kept a guarded secret the "United Press" gathers that the most important subject that loomed large before the meeting was the Dominion Status Clause and Sir Samuel Hoare's interpretation.

The meeting also considered the Indo-British Trade Agreement and the opinion over the same was postponed.

Important developments in the Liberal politics are expected.—United Press.

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INDIA BILL GIVEN SECOND READING WITHOUT DIVISION

(Continued From Page 9).

relations existing between Britain and India."

"Great Risks."

Sir Thomas continued: "We are told we are taking a great risk

(Continued on page 10).

Was there ever a time when the British nation was not taking risks? The story of the Empire is one long history of risks wisely taken. Sometimes it is true mistakes were made, but wise men will not be deterred by risks in taking steps forward, provided they use the ordinary judgment of discernment that we possess. I make no charge against the sincerity of those opposing us, but any wise Government is entitled to this satisfaction,—to feel that this question has been so long pondered, and so wisely discussed by men of good will and experience, that we may go forward in the hope that our intentions will be accepted for what they are worth, not only in this country, but in India, and that India may, after this great debate, realise that the people of Biltain who so long held her in tutelage, are prepared now to lend all their efforts to enable the peoples of India to attain what we taught them to desire—the full stature of manhood within the British Commonwealth." (Ministerial Cheers.)

Japanese Competition

Mr. Morgan Jones (Late Glam., Caerphilly) maintained that it was unfair to attribute the increase of Japanese competition in India to Indian politicians. It was a phenomenon found in Kenya and other parts of the world. The only way of increasing British trade with India was the development of good will and friendship. He joined in the protest made by other labour opposition members that the Labour proposals to the amendments had received scanty attention during the debate. He reminded the front Government bench that the House of Commons was not a tory conference and added: "We may be there when this Government has gone, and while we are not accepting Sir Thomas Inskip's theory of the continuity policy, the next Government may be responsible for the position"

Mr. Morgan Jones said he was prepared to vote for Federation. but was not prepared to barter away the liberties of the people in British India in return for the acquiescence of the Princes.

Sir Samuel Hoare interjected: "The Princes cannot secede so long as the conditions are maintained under which they entered the Federation. That seems to be a perfectly reasonable and fair proposition."

Inadequate Pledges

Mr. Morgan Jones urged Government to state categorically that they proposed to give Dominion Status and define what they meant. If Government insisted upon standing pat on the 1919 position, they must not expect Labour, in pursuit of the continuity of its policy, to accept those pledges as adequate. In spite of rising and falling, strivings and strugglings, in the long run people of the world must climb to the summit. When they had reached that summit they must possess the citadel of freedom.

Mr. Isaac Foot (Nat.-Lib. Cornwoll-Bodmin) emphasised in the end that all Britain's relations with India depended upon sentiment and not upon the act of Parliament. They were depended upon how far Britain could convince the people of India that the British were their friends and were not out for domination but for an honourable partnership. Much damage was done when they tried to treat Indians as inferior to themselves. Referring to General Smuts' speech regarding the conditions in Far East Mr. Isaac Foot urged the importance of retaining the friendship of India and, if they could, of turning some who were their enemies into friends.

Grave Fact.

Mr. Winston Churchill (Con.) who spoke after Mr. Morgan Jones and Mr. Isaac Foot, said the declaration of Sir Samuel Hoare re-affirming Lord Irwin's statement of October 1929 regarding the Dominion Status was a grave and new fact before the House. As a result of this declaration, Dominion Status which has been condemned by all leading authorities was exhumed, resuscitated, and foisted on the House of Commons, which was expected to swallow it without further question. The Select Committee, on which Government threw all its difficulties, deliberately omitted a reference to Dominion Status, and he could not believe the omission was accidental. He was of the opinion that the House and the country should consider how they were being edged, shoved, and drawn along in this matter.

The First Decade.

Mr. Churchill said the Imperial Parliament was divesting itself of the control over agriculture, education, water, hospitals, forests, and labour standards, and grasped only the essentials of its own self-interest, leaving the enormous population to take its chance at the inexperienced hands, whatever might be the dominant party. The first decade of the Montagu-Cheimsford Reforms had shown a marked deterioration in the transferred social services. Those processes could not be allowed to continue unchecked. Now that they were extending the far and fuller measure of the Home Rule in provinces, they must make a new provision to secure a reasonable and decent efficiency. The only way to preserve the control was for the Central Government to mete out a portion of the moneys available for provincial governments, and with an inspectorate similar to that of which they were accustomed in England in education and other matters to ensure that there was not grave administrative breakdown, or a serious decline of efficiency in the Provinces. Mr. Churchill said he and his followers would place on paper a series of amendments giving the effect of this system.

Is It Democracy?

Mr. Churchill asked whether the Bill was to be called democracy? Was communal franchise democracy? Was caste reconcilable with Democracy? Was the idea of sixty-million untouchables reconcilable with any talk of a democratic system? Were the second Chambers democracy in this Bill, and was it democracy to have indirect election?

It was fashionable among prominent Conservatives and high officials needlessly to take a poor view of Britain's rights and position in India. He was very sorry to hear the crying down of the British national credit. None of it was true. British were no more aliens in India than Mahommedans or Hindus themselves, and had as good a right to be in India as anyone there, except perhaps the depressed classes who were the original stock.

Complete Fiscal Autonomy

Mr. Churchill contended to say that India had a complete fiscal autonomy which was unwarranted by letter or spirit of the so-called fiscal convention of 1919. It has always been understood since the last five distressed years that both the Viceroy and Secretary of State had a duty in both the countries in the maintenance of healthy, fruitful and fair trading conditions. While Britain maintained an army in India, and protected her with British fleet, they were entitled on the highest grounds of justice to the unimpaired security regarding British trade. During the past five years, it seemed to him that the duties had been raised out of all relation, either to the good trade between the two countries, or even to the interests of Indian revenue. (cheers). It was not a question of one country exploiting another, but both deriving reciprocal benefits from inter-change of goods and services upon the largest possible plane.

Not Self-Government.

Continuing Mr. Churchill said how happy Britain should be if the United States were prepared to place her fleets of armies at the disposal of the League of Nations to protect European countries against an aggressor. Yet, it was that very function Britain had been discharging in India, and that was not the principle of self-government. It was the principle of beneficial aid from an external source. As British authority declined, so would these protections be removed from India, and in so far as they were withdrawn, a weakened India would descend not into the perils of Europe, but into squalor of anarchy of sixteenth or seventeenth century.

Mr. Churchill intimated that if the Federal Clauses Bill were persisted in by Government the opponents would certainly endeavour to introduce amendments, and added that after five years of discussion and enquiry no advance in the improvement of any kind had been made upon the report of the Simon Commission. Since then Britain had gone further and fared worse with infinite worries, bitter quarrelling, an ever deepening confusion, and with sharper disagreements between friends at home and her fellow-subjects in India. There had been no foothold found on which to stand.

ASSEMBLY DECISION.

Referring to the Assembly decision on the Select Committee Report, Mr. Churchill said Government were floundering in the old bog of Government by consent, when the consent was not forthcoming. Their Irish experience should be an example of healing and educating virtue of the full responsibility. Although unlike India Britain gave Ireland all that was necessary for a full autonomy the result was that Government and the opposition fought one another to show which could be the most disagreeable to England, and now accept they were at twisting the lion's tail. It was not an encouraging example, and did not a prove medicine wherein Government had such an unbounded faith as would in all cases produce immediate results. In the Indian case, the new parliament would be obstructive at every point, have Lancashire as hostage, and despite safeguards, be able to extort from the Viceroy things by torturing Lancashire.

Mr. Churchill appealed to Government to consider dividing the Bill into two parts, omitting the Federal clauses, and said this would enormously relieve the position, and follow the expressed wish of Indians while they would not prevent Government from exposing their own design for the ultimate structure.

Mr. Churchill emphasised that the vote, he and his supporters were giving that night would be against the second reading and not in favour of the Labour amendment. He believed it would be possible at later stages to convince the House and the country that the Federal proposals were untimely unworkable, and if the Federal system were dropped, it would cause great relief throughout Britain and from one end of India to the other. He and his friends would try to inculcate the idea that British were in India forever, and were honoured partners with their Indian fellow subjects whom they invited to join with them in the highest governing administration for their lasting benefit, and for Britain's own.

Mr. Churchill spoke for seventy-five minutes.

Not Vulnerable

Lord Eustace Percy (Con. Hastings remarked that Mr. Churchill had not found the Bill so vulnerable as he (Mr. Churchill) expected, and complained that Mr. Churchill had been replying to a number of arguments which the supporters of the Bill had never used. He pointed out that Mr. Churchill's suggestion of a central inspectorate was turned down by the Simon Commission, and declared Sir Alfred Knox the only member of the House of Commons who was prepared to support it.

Referring to the fears that the masses suffer owing to undue power being placed in the hands of moneyed classes, Lord Eustace Percy pointed out that the present provincial legislatures, with a far narrower franchise, did not follow an illiberal policy.

"Pure Fraud"

Lord Eustace Percy stressed that India was called on to face the growing pressure on her means of subsistence, and said that almost every avenue of emigration of her population was closed to India, and industrialisation was the only other course. He said it was impossible to avoid a conflict of interests between Lancashire's and India's industry by assuming that they were identical. He proceeded to criticise Mr. Churchill's references to the fiscal convention which reduced it to "pure fraud," and said that for a hundred years the House of Commons accepted the principle that they must not tax the crown colonies. He inquired if the Indian tariffs were to be treated in the way which they would not apply to the crown colonies, and added: "My whole argument is that the protective policy has justified the interests of the Indian himself.

Deader Hand

Col J. C. Wedgwood (Ind. Newcastle-under-Lyme) dealing with Indian objections to the Bill, said that despite the fact that the Indians themselves did not want it Britain was placing 340,000,000 of people in the hands of aristocracy which had stood still since the sixteenth century. The first fear of the Indian was that Britain was definitely removing their own and substituting a deader hand than Britain's in the control of the destiny, of India.

Describing the Act as sacrosanct Col. Wedgwood said the second Indian objection was that the Bill was final, and there was no hope of the best-intentioned Labour Government of ever doing anything more.

Regarding communal representation, they had a vast majority of people whose wishes were to be disregarded, and the constitution which ensured the injustice of bullying. If people thought the Assembly vote on the Select Committee report was only a bluff, they would get an ugly awakening. Could not the House have a statement from the Prime Minister that if the people of India really preferred the 'status quo' to this bill, they could at least be permitted to say so? There was no justification in forcing the scheme on people who did not want it. It was for the Indians, not for the English, to decide

(Continued on page 4)

OBJECTS & PARTS
COMPETITION

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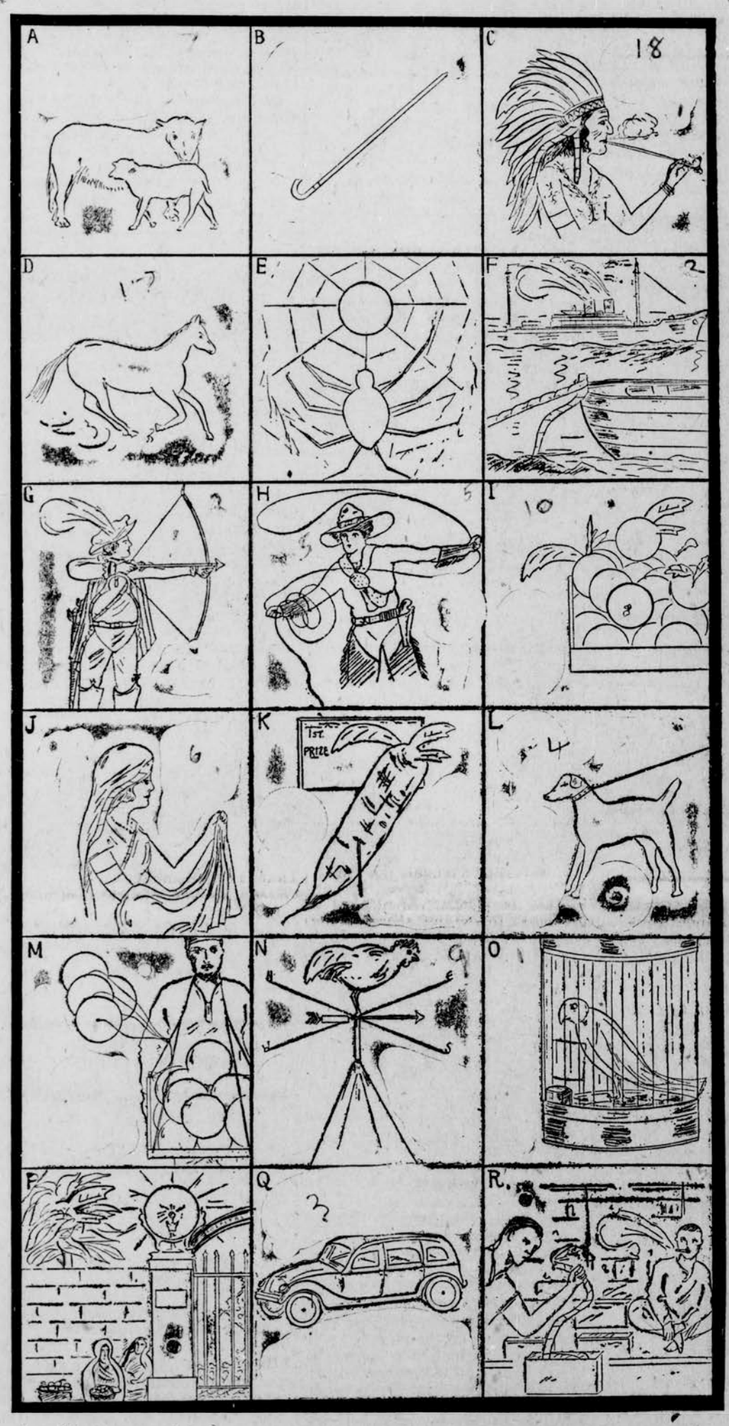

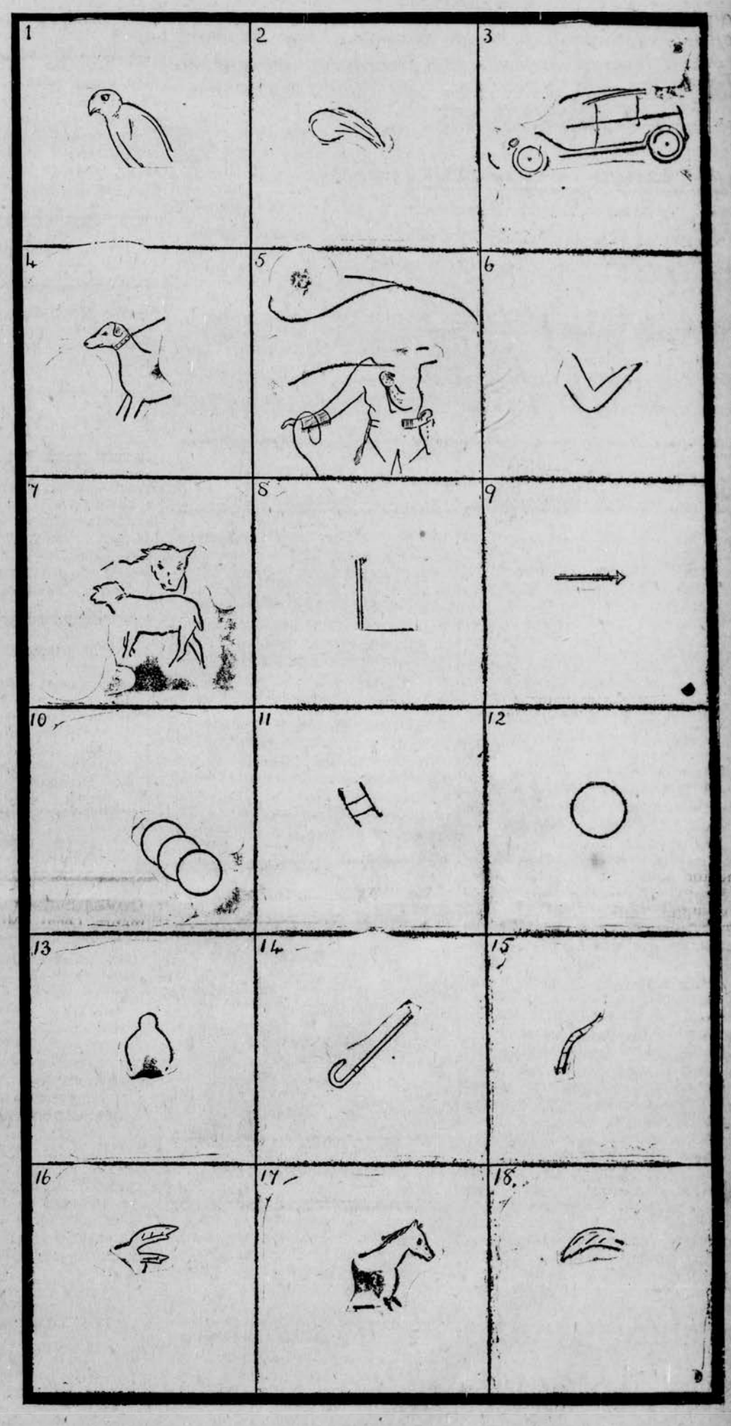

In this competition which is indeed very simple but at the same time interesting you are asked to find out the parts belonging to the corresponding objects in the two sets of pictures. Pictures on the left are marked A, B, C and those on the right are numbered 1, 2 and 3. Illustrations on the right are exact parts of objects shown on the left. For instance illustration No. 14 on the right is part of a walking stick which is shown in "B" on the left.

The Solutions must be submitted in the Entry Coupon which will be inserted in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 17th and 24th February: 1935.

Closing Date 27th February, 1935.

Indian Racing Public Is Quite Intelligent

"Centaur" Refutes Fallacious Arguments Of W. I. T. C. Officials

(By "Centaur")

I have read with no little amusement the result of an interview that "an official" of the W. I. T. C. accorded to a representative of the Associated Press. It does seem strange that a Club, which professes to ignore honest criticism should have found it necessary to make a public announcement. Does it mean that recent criticism of the conduct of racing on this side has at last gone home?

The "official" believes that racing is becoming more and more popular. If he thinks that because a few owners are importing horses, that the great game is gaining ground, he must be a very optimistic individual indeed. The measure of public support is by far a better criterion. How does this official explain the failing attendances, the lifeless wagering and the lack of enthusiasm we have seen in the last few years? "Tote" takings have shown such a marked decrease that from time to time the authorities have had to resort to certain expediencies to enlist public support Why, one may ask, have the stakes been substantially reduced, several popular events abolished entrance fees and betting units lowered?

Conservative Attitude.

Talking of Indian bred horses and the lack of response from owners, the club official failed to give the real reason for the paucity of entries. Events for this class of horse have not attracted much support because of the peculiar terms under which many of these races have been framed. The authorities have been very conservative in the matter when the reason has been obvious for some time now to people, who take more than a passing interest in the game.

Further in his rather pontifical statement the "official" remarks that about 80 per cent of the public, who go racing are uninstructed. Not so very long ago, a famous jockey, who rides regularly in England and has also been seen in the saddle in this country was reported to have said that he was amazed that the Indian public took such an intelligent interest in racing, and how generally well informed they were regarding form.

Pressmen Can Teach Officials.

I shall not take up the cudgels on behalf of the Pressmen. There are pressmen and press men. Has the Club official ever discussed racing with some of those whose business it is to keep the public informed about this fascinating sport. There are some, who have raced here for two decades and have attended meetings overseas and who make it their business to keep in touch with racing in all parts of the world. Can some of the Club experts claim the same knowledge?

Ignorant Of Their Own Rules.

We have seen in the past how the experts interpret their own rules of racing The "Chabootra" incident is not easily forgotten.

The Club official's assurance is not needed to tell us that Handicapping is a difficult job There is no doubt that this official has a trying task, but instances can be cited when he has been at sea in weighing up form.

In the past it was the scathing criticism in the Press that drew attention to the vagaries of a former handicapper of the Club, but, I expect, these new officials have not dived into old files to see how systematic some of their weight-allotters could be.

Classification Unsatisfactory.

The classification of horses has been far from satisfactory Why is it that some horses with good form in England and elsewhere have been wrongly classified and, in other instances, moderate animals with no form, have been placed in a higher class? This is generally to be seen in the cases of horses imported from Australia.

Stupid Comparison.

According to the Club official, the failure of favourites is a common feature wherever racing is carried on. The comparison with England is stupid. In that country horses have to run over different courses during the season and every body knows that the uncertainty of the weather, the varying configuration of the courses, and the state of the going can set form at naught. Here, at least, there is little excuse for the weather or the state of the track

What Public Expects.

There is a large number of racegoers who patronise the sport, not with the idea of making it a paying game. For them, it is a sport only and what riles them is to see the glaring inconsistencies in form as exhibited on this side and the failure of the authorities to take action when it is obviously called for.

Hard Court Championships

AZIM AND WANARSE'S EXHILARATING DISPLAY

The matches on Tuesday in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament provided some classy tennis. Pitt, Bobb and Tew entered the demi-semi-final round of the Men's Singles by their victories over Bhagwat, Chopra and Ruia. Bhagwat was nowhere near the form which had him the title of Western India fourteen years ago, while Pitt showed much improved form and it looks as if he is going to make a bold bid for his lost title. By disposing of Chopra at the expense of four games in two sets, Bobb gave a convincing display of his devastating form. While Tew did not find serious opposition from Ruia. L. M. Khatau made Azim go all the way to beat him.

PITT AND TEW IN DOUBLES SEMI-FINAL.

By defeating Vakharia and Contractor, Pitt and Tew entered the semi-final round of the Men's Doubles. The losing pair fought bravely against their mighty antagonists. But the telling superiority of their opponents had its last say always. Suvarna and Gupte accounted for F. Vakharia and Ratnagar in straight sets as well.

BOBB AND PEREIRA BEAT AZIM AND WANARSE.

The star attraction of the day, however, was the replay between Bobb and Pereira and Azim and Wanarse. The match was left at one set all on Monday evening. The players concerned decided between themselves with the approval of the Tournament Committee, to play it over again. Before the Poona settled down, Bobb and Pereira got on their strides and bagged the first set at 6—2. The second set saw the games going to the strikers until Azim managed to collar his service game and the set at 6—4. In the final set, both sides girded up their loins to fight grimly to the end. Azim playing a stirling game secured a lead of five games to three. At this psychological moment, Azim failed to capture his service game, and that practically decided the issue. From that moment, Bobb and Pereira were the masters. Although Wanarse raised some hopes by hooking the equaliser with his service, Azim found himself in nerves when his turn came. Thus the Bandra pair won a magnificent victory.

Mrs. Captain gained a surprisingly easy victory against Mrs. Race in Women's Singles.

The Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

A. M. D. Pitt beat N. B. Bhagvat 6—0, 6—1.

E V Bobb beat Ramnath Chopra 6—1, 6—3.

J E Tew beat R R Ruia 6—1, 6—2.

S A Azim beat L M Khatau 6—4, 8—6.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

N R Suvarna and A G Gupte beat Vakharia and Ratnagar 6—3, 6—2

E V Bobb and A C Pereira beat S A Azim and Wanarse 6—2, 4—6, 8—6.

A M D Pitt and Tew beat Vaknaria and Contractor 6—0, 6—2

H. H. Savantwadi and Mundkur beat N B Bhagvat and Jog 7—5, 2—6, 7—5.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

Mrs. Captain beat Mrs. Race 6—1, 6—0.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

COURT NO. 1 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)
Krishnaprasad vs. Wanarse
followed by
Mrs. Brand and Suvarna vs. Mrs. Bell and Tew.

COURT NO. 2 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)
S A Azim vs. M R Row.
followed by
A G Gupte vs. R Prasad.

COURT NO. 3 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)
Sanghani vs. Ranbeersing.
followed by
Miss Phillips and Azim vs. Miss Merchant and partner.

COURT NO. 4 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)
Bobb and Pereira vs. Adalja and Rao.

ON THE FIRST AVAILABLE COURT.

Miss Tyrell and Pitt vs. Miss Talyarkhan and Santook.

Krishnaprasad and Ranbeersingh vs. Ramnath Chopra and Wagle.

Miss Leela Row and Bobb vs. Mrs. Geisse and Schuedar.

TENNIS MARKERS' TOURNAMENT ON THE PARSEE GYMKHANA COURT AT 4 P.M.

Sarjoo Prasad vs. Mania
followed by
Abaji vs. Madhoo.
followed by
Adam vs. Baboo Shivaram.
followed by
Omer vs. Kaltimoni.

The CARLTON
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
BORIS KARLOFF
In his eeriest role as
"THE GHOUL"
NEXT WEEK
Warner Bros. greatest of all superlative Musicals
D-A-M-E-S
with
RUBY KEELER—DICK POWELL
—hundreds of beautiful dames!
Busby Berkley's most wonderful dance creations!
5 Sweet Song-hits!
And 1001 wonders of the screen!

GWALIOR CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

H. M. I. N. Dockyard Beaten

Yesterday's game in the Gwalior Cup Hockey Tournament was a scrappy affair, there being very few exciting moments. The B.B. & C.I. fully deserved their victory of 4—1 but they should have won by a much bigger margin but for the poor shooting on the part of their forwards. The B.B. & C.I. scored the first goal through Power and the teams crossed over with the B.B. & C.I. leading by one goal. A fine run by Heredia on the right wing nearly resulted in a goal but Lean shot out. McHugh once had Netscher, the opponents' goalie at his mercy but he fumbled miserably and shot wide. On crossing over, the Rly. scored two quick goals first through McHugh and then Power. The H.M.I.N. defence had a very uncomfortable time as the Rly. forwards made circles round them. There were spasmodic runs made by the H.M.I.N. forwards but they were sent back either by Gonsalves or Leach of the Rly. The H.M.I.N. transferred play into their opponents area and D'Agorne scored a fine goal with a hard shot from the end of the circle. The B.B. & C.I. should have added to their score but for a fine save by Netscher. The H.M.I.N. would have reduced the margin but Robertson shot wide. Sequeira fumbled badly and just before the end Power scored the fourth and the last goal for his side and thus won by four goals to one. Robertson and D'Agorne were hard workers for their side while Gonsalves, Power and Lean played well for the Rly.

The Result:

B.B & C.I. RLY. 4 goals.
H.M.I.N. DOCKYARD 1 goal.

The Teams:—

B.B. & C.I.:—Leach: Gonsalves and Carr: Page, Sequeira and Reuben: Power Heredia, McHugh, Lean and Willis.

H.M.N. DOCKYARD:—Netscher: Hayward and D'Silva: Dowling, Robertson and K. Rodriques: Rodriques L., Bocarro, D'Agorne Fobler and Dagniar, A.

Umpires: Messrs. Fernandes and Ernst.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

W. H. Brady vs Apollo A.A. at 5-30 p.m.

INDIA BILL GIVEN SECOND READING WITHOUT DIVISION

(Continued from page 3).

whether the constitution should become a law.

Vague Phrase.

Sir Edward Grigg, (Nat. Con. Cheshire-Altrencham) hoped that Government would make a statutory declaration on the future constitution and development of India, so as to avoid the misunderstanding by which the vague phrase of "Dominion Status" was bound to lead. Opining that it was impossible for Indian constitution to follow on Dominion lines, he urged that it should follow broadly on those of United States where there was a similar magnitude and a similar diversity. There must be a strong central executive as independent of legislature as the United States.

Sir Thomas Grigg emphasised that under any system of Dominion Status the Crown must remain as key-stone of the arch. He believed that India would accept the Crown's authority, provided it was really impartial, representing what Indians regarded as the spirit of the King Emperor. What India feared was the spirit of the Downing Street and Threadneedle Street, and a pressure from the great and interested electorate.

Civil Servants.

The Duchess of Atholl felt that the weight of experience, as exemplified by men who knew India first-hand, and had a close contact with the masses, was with the Salisbury minority proposals. The Duchess thought the Indian Civil Servants were not free to speak their minds, and added it was entirely contrary to the spirit of 1919 Act to hand over the centre, until the provincial self-government proved successful. She appealed to Government to drop the Federal proposals and adopt some scheme for the guidance and assistance of the provincial governments as suggested by the Simon Report.

Terrific Strain

Mr. George Lansbury (Lab.) said that Indians asked him to remember that while British people might have protected the lives of Indian people, the latter had found all the money for the maintenance of the British Army in India. That was a terrific strain on the resources of India. Somewhere about sixty per cent of the money raised at the centre had to be spent on the army cost which was tremendously increased, because it was the British army, and not an Indian army. Education and social services could not advance very far, until the drain on the resources of India was in some way stayed.

Mr. Lansbury regretted that in these discussions, they should have to take what appeared to be the same lines as Mr. Churchill and his friends. The opposition Labour party would have liked to have been in the lobby by themselves.

Lady Astor: "I don't blamee you." (Laughter).

Mr. Lansbury continuing said he was sure that Mr. Churchill would have liked the same thing. The voice of India should be heard in Britain either through a broadcast station, or through some other way. The nation ought to know what Indians were thinking of the Bill. Indian speakers ought to be allowed to put their case by means of the B.B.C. microphone. From the point of view of the Labour Party, India should become a partner, of her own free will, in the British Commonwealth of Nations. The bill did not fulfil the Labour Party's policy in that respect.

"Inferior Race"

Continuing, Mr. Lansbury said that no one would say the Bill was supported by any body opinion in India. Until Britain could produce a bill, or allow Indians to produce a bill which they accepted, he did not think they could satisfactorily settle the matter. No one had any right to say that the Labour Party wished to break up the British Empire, or the British Commonwealth. The members of the Congress, the Indian Trade Union, the Liberal Party and the Indian Women's Association, should be allowed to draft a measure and send it to the House of Commons for the House's consideration. All talk about Indians desiring to break away was only caused by their being regarded as an inferior race.

Mr. Lansbury proceeded to say the Attorney-General told them that the right to secede did not exist. If South Africa, Australia or any Dominions desired to go out of the Commonwealth of Nations, no one would say Britain would go to war to keep them in. What right then had Britain to say that Indian people must stay in? He never met an Indian who advocated cutting the painter from Britain. He believed the one thing Indians wanted was a partnership, comradeship, and friendship. They did not give Indians a chance for agreeing to the bill, but it was said that it was right to give that chance to the Princes.

Regarding tariffs, why should not Indian people have the right to control their own fiscal policy? The idea that it was a good thing for Britain to manage their own fiscal affairs, and not for three-hundred million people to manage their industries in the best interest of their own people was not tenable.

Sane Proposition

Mr. Lansbury would like to see the bill taken back, and Government send out to India a commission of two or three men and one woman members of the House to consult with British and Indians whether the bill would work, and whether the bill ought to be passed by the House of Commons. That was a sane proposition, because they could not get any bill to work without the consent of the people of India. By the present bill they merely foisted on the people of India a system of government which would be very costly and practically unworkable.

Mr. Lansbury said, instead of arguing in regard to what they should give India in the way of government, they ought to be consulting with Indians about their form of Government, and the bigger question as to how they could help themselves and the masses of people to get out of the quagmire of misery, and destitution in which they lived. It would do the whole world a service if they took that line. He suggested that instead of passing this bill which nobody in India wanted, they should pay back to Indian people something of what Britain had taken from them in the past years. They were forcing the bill on the people of India, and at the same time talking what might happen in the Pacific because of the rise of the Japanese.

Mr. Lansbury concluded by saying that an Empire built on the dominion of force could not last. They might have the British flag flying over the seven seas, and the greatest financial houses in the world, but here in the middle of Empire they had a mass of people decaying mentally and bodily, because they could not find them any means of life. What benefit was it if they ruled India, and its masses starved there? Why should they think they have civilisation better than Indians? He believed Indians had as much right to rule, control, and love their country as they had to rule, control, and love theirs.

Committee Stage

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, who received Ministerial cheers, announced at the outset the programme for the Bill, and said that Government proposed to allocate a thirty-days' committee stage. Twenty-six days would be allotted under a time-table, and four reserved and drawn upon, if any particular apportionment was found inadequate. The chief whip secured a large measure of agreement with regard to the arrangements of the time-table, and an informal committee representative of all parties and sections would be formed to draw up a twenty-six day time-table.

Mr. Baldwin thought the agreement that reached did immense credit to the commonsense of the House. He expressed the gratitude of all sections. He was glad to feel that when they got to business the part of the bill they were going to attack it—thoroughly, he hoped, and with due examination—but fairly and speedily, because he was sure all would agree, whatever their views on the bill that when the general principle of the bill had been decided it was not a good thing for India and for Britain that too long a time should elapse before the Bill would have an opportunity of proving itself.

Having announced the time-table, Mr. Baldwin said probably the "stunt press" to-morrow would say that the speed with which they were dealing with bill means that there will be an election at Whitsuntide, (laughter). He said: "I am told that there have been rumours that Government was on its last legs and an election was imminent. I am not conscious of being on the last legs, and Government has not yet even considered the question of an election. There was plenty of work to do, and I hope the House would get on with it." (Loud Ministerial Cheers).

Failing Spirit

Proceeding to examine the Labour amendment, Mr. Baldwin regretted that the spirit of conferences in all parties which began some years ago had ultimately failed. He always felt it to be of greatest importance that as far as possible all the parties in Britain should be as unanimous as possible on a scheme for the Government of India. He regretted that Labourites withdrew their co-operation after the second Round Table Conference.

Mr. Baldwin complained of the ambiguity of the first part of the Labour amendment, and said Major Attlee had described it as meaning more than merely saying in the preamble that that Dominion Status was the goal, and as meaning that the recognition of India's right to Dominion Status and the admission that Indians were entitled to deal with their own constitutional affairs.

Mr. Baldwin declared that the statement was not free from ambiguity. It came from a spokesman of the Party who might one day, in more or less near future, hold the responsibility of the Empire on their shoulders. It was, therefore, well that such a statement should be as clear as possible from ambiguity. He continued and said probably everyone was agreed as far as possible that there should be continuity in the policy, whether abroad or in Empire, and thought, well-defined and consistently pursued, it was the only course if they were to maintain their prestige and authority in the world. Rapid alterations in the policy, whether Imperial or foreign, could only cause trouble. The strength of their position, both abroad and with regard to Dominions, consisted in letting people know exactly where the Britain stood and just what could be relied on and making them realise that Britain's undertakings would be fulfilled. There was, therefore, a real danger in implying in the words that you were undertaking something that it was extremely problematical whether you would be able to fulfil. Government tried to base themselves at that principle.

Sir S. Hoare's Statement

Mr. Baldwin said the statement which Sir Samuel Hoare made on behalf of Government was clear and unambiguous. It preserved the line which successive governments had taken. He said: We stand on the pledge of 1919 endorsing as Sir Samuel Hoare said that the interpretation placed on it by Lord Irwin."

Mr. Baldwin inquired if the position of the opposition to-day because of in 1929 it had been made clear in the debates in the House of Lords and House of Commons, that there was no intention in the minds of Labour Government of widening the aims of the British policy described in the 1919 preamble. There was a desire as the then Secretary of State said, to get more sympathetic treatment there; also the development of the procedure by the establishment of a Round Table Conference; but there was no extension of the objects of their policy, and that was acknowledged beyond question by spokesman of the Labour Government at that time.

Mr. Baldwin did not consider the wording of the Labour amendment were justified, and said Maj. Attlee in his speech seemed to consider that India was to be ruled by the wealthy and the privileged, "but that is not my view. It is not the view of the Government. I do not think it can be the view of the House."

Mr. Baldwin proceeded to refer to the questions of social and economic reform which would arise in the provincial sphere. He said there was no difference in regard to the urgency and importance thereof though there might be differences in regard as how to deal with it. "These are the very questions which British Government largely precluded from dealing, from the very fact that they were rooted in religious practices. Government regard this consideration as one of the main arguments justifying the provincial autonomy, and that is the view of both the Simon Commission and the Select Committee."

Blessings of British Raj

Mr. Baldwin said: "I take strong exception that if it is said that recognising these facts we have thereby failed to recognise what we have done and shall do for India. It is solely due to us that there is unity in India from which she was estranged for centuries. We established the rule of law and order, created the credit of India. We run railways all over India, built up a great system for the relief of famine, and the prevention of disease. We organised agricultural and veterinary services, and developed institutions for education and research.

"All these we will continue. The inestimable value of these services is so well established, and so well realised by Indians, that they won't voluntarily let them deteriorate, nor seek to deprive themselves of the help will still be available for their maintenance.

I don't regard it a complete answer that in some services the maintenance may not have always been at a high level to which they were accustomed. We must remember that there has not been real responsibility on the shoulders of Indians."

Mr. Baldwin, continuing, said that he had no doubt of a desire for these services and of the spirit which would be put into them by India, but the problem of raising the standards of masses could not be solved by such methods alone. They were reaching at a point that if they have not reached it already when nothing will avail but profound changes in the deep-seated customs and habits of thought which they were powerless to touch because they have a sanction in religion. Only Indians can deal with these matters, and unless they place responsibility on their shoulders and furnish them constitutional means to deal with them, they were incurring a risk of making themselves responsible for the perpetuation of conditions that must always stand in the way of improvement of the conditions of the people.

Democratic Advance

Mr. Baldwin said such changes, as he mentioned, would in a more natural order precede a democratic advance, but owing to these very circumstances of religious environment the changes must be made after the democratic changes are made so as to give people tools with which to effect the changes if they chose to use them. One of the principal objects of the Bill had been to establish conditions wherein the interests of the common people, and not those any narrow oligarchy, would prevail: "We believe" he said, the voters in India will soon learn to use the political power through vote. Practical intelligence does not necessarily depend on literacy. If so, I should abandon all hope for our people after reading yesterday's and Sunday's press (laughter). The Indian peasant is no less shrewed than the peasant of other countries, and if a political leader prejudices his interests, he will soon be aware of it, and choose others."

Mr. Baldwin stressed that the proposed electorate was four or five times the size of the present provincial electorate, and amounted to over forty per cent. of the adult population and three-quarters were rural voters. The majority would be drawn from the masses. He said the representation of the depressed classes increased out of all knowledge. Special representation for what might be called privileged classes —commercial interests, universities, and landlords—has not exceeded seven per cent. of the total provincial seats. They would be given an adequate voice in the debate but will not receive disproportionate influence. If, as Government believed, the peasantry could assert themselves through a vote of franchise recommended would enable them to do so, and the mere doubling of the franchise would not have the effect one way or the other. The franchise proposed was the largest with which the administrative machine at present was capable of dealing.

COTTON TRADE

Dealing with trade, Mr. Baldwin reminded the House that the cotton trade figured largely in the discussions because it figured prominently in our political and economic relations with India, but while cotton was the most important single item, it did not amount to more than one-and-a-quarter of our total exports to India. Many of the other trades had practical experience of the policy of co-operation. Mr. Baldwin said that some elements in Lancashire would like Government to think that they spoke for British trade as a whole. The British Government had evidence of

(Continued on page 11).

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Saidpur (Rangpur), Bengal.

Father Administers Prussic Acid To Self And Three Boys

Terrible Tragedy At Colaba: Wife's Separation Unhinges Mind Of Husband

Three Anglo-Indians, a father and two sons, met a tragic death by Potassium Cyanide, at their residence at Colaba, in the early hours of Tuesday morning. Their names are Gustav D. Gerard (35), Dowglas Gerard and Terance Gerard.

Gustav Gerard had gone to bed as usual at 10 p.m. on Monday at 8, Grants Building, Colaba, where he was putting with a brother of his.

At about 1-30 on Tuesday morning the three sons of Gustav, who had been sleeping in the same room came towards his uncle's room loudly screaming.

While their uncle was getting up to see what was amiss two of them fell down unconscious. Gustav was also lying on his bed gasping.

Terrified on seeing this, the brother sent for a medical man, who on arrival pronounced life extinct.

A bottle and glass were found on a table in the room. Four letters written by Gustav, one of which was addressed to the City Coroner were also found on the same table.

Separation From Wife

In the course of the latter letter the unfortunate man had written.

"I beg to indite these few lines prior to partaking of 'cyanide of Pottassium.' My death will be due to poison self-inflicted."

"Lest you are puzzled as to the cause, let me state herein that I am not financially embarrassed to such an extent that life is impossible.

"I am very very unhappy due to my wife's separation from me in September 1933 and to lack of understanding on my family's part for trouble caused by them."

"My boys are my sole thought. Yet I am practically powerless."

"I leave my boys in my mother's and God's hands to be placed in a Boarding school away from their relations."

An inquest was held by the City Coroner on Tuesday morning.

Novello Gerard, brother of Gustav in his evidence before the Coroner stated that his brother came home as usual and slept in his room with his three sons as usual. Witness got up at about 1 a.m. on Tuesday morning and again went to bed.

Fifteen minutes later he found the three sons of his brother coming towards his room screaming. Before he could go to meet them half way two of them, Douglas and Terance fell down unconscious. He found foam coming out of their mouths.

The third boy, Leonald (10) was still screaming aloud. Witness gave him a glass-full of salt water, which he took in and vomitted out. Then he found his brother on his bed gasping.

He sent for a doctor, who said that three persons were dead. Then he informed the police who came and took charge of the bodies, the bottle and glass that were found on a table in that room and four letters written by Gustav.

Boy's Evidence

The young boy Leonald deposed that at about 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, his father woke him and poured something into his mouth, which he spat out as it burnt his mouth.

Then he ran towards his uncle's room along with his two brothers. His uncle gave him a glass-full of salt water.

Verdicts of death caused by suicidal dose of potassium cyanide in the case of Gustav Gerard and death caused by homicidal dose of the same administered to them by their father, in the case of Dowglas and Terance were returned by the Coroner's Jury.

KURLA VICAR'S COMPLAINT

Charges Three Parishioners With Trespass And Insult In Church

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Feb. 12.

Before Mr R. W. Potnis, the Kurla Resident Magistrate, Rev. Father Francis Xavier Loriander Fernandez, the acting Vicar of the Holy Cross Church at Kurla, filed yesterday a complaint against C. Walton, A. A. Barreto and David H. Pereira, three parishioners of the Church, on charges (under sections 447,504, 297,298 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code) of having trespassed, insulted, made sound with intent to wound religious feelings, trespassed in a place of worship and abetment thereof on Sunday (February 3) last.

The Magistrate ordered summonses to be issued against the three accused and fixed February 25 for hearing evidence.

Mr. De Souza, Advocate, appeared for the complainant.

RAIN IN KASHMIR AND PUNJAB

Western Disturbance Responsible For Change In Weather

POONA, February 12.

A western disturbance has caused light local showers along the Northwest Frontier and in Kashmir and the Punjab.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Sonamarg half inch; Dras Chaman, Dalbandin, Nokkundi, Dalhousie, Parachinar, Drosh, quarter each.

FORECAST.

The rainfall will increase in Kashmir and Punjab and extend into the West United Provinces. Scattered showers will continue along the Northwest Frontier and in Rajputana. -A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 12-2-35.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .042 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.8 degrees 2.8 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 70.6 degrees 3.8 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 12-2-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.8 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.19 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.99 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

TEN YEARS FOR HOMICIDE

Mill Workers Quarrel At Loom Ends In Tragedy

Mr. Justice Broomfield at the High Court Sessions on Tuesday sentenced Sakharam Ganoo, a weaver in the Indian Manufacturing Mill to ten years' R.I. on the jury finding him guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

On October 18 last the accused and one Ramji Dhama were on night shift, working on opposite sides of a loom. Ramji happened to throw some rubbish towards the accused, as a result of which there was a quarrel between them.

From words they came to blows but were separated by other work men.

At 5-30 a.m. however, when the work had stopped, the accused attacked Ramji with a knife. The latter was seriously wounded and died in the hospital four days later.

For the accused it was pleaded that this was a case of mistaken identity.

Mr. F.G.R. Khairaz appeared for the prosecution. Mr. J.S.C. Davar defended the accused.

NAVAL OFFICER DIES IN BOMBAY

Paymaster-Commander Of Flagship Buried With Naval Honours

Paymaster-Commander E. P. Goldsmith, of the H.M.S. "Hawkins" Flagship of the East Indies Squadron, and Fleet Accountant Officer died of pneumonia in the British Military Hospital, Colaba Bombay on Sunday night.

Paymaster-Commander Goldsmith was buried with full naval honours in Bombay on Monday evening. Rear-Admiral A.E.F. Bedford and officers of the Royal Navy and of the Royal Indian Navy attended the funeral.

Paymaster-Commander Goldsmith was admitted into hospital the day the "Hawkins" put into Bombay on her recent visit.

He had a long and honourable record of service. He was promoted to the rank of Paymaster-Commander in July, 1926 and joined the "Hawkins" in September, 1932.

REDUCE POSTAL RATES

Conducted As Public Utility Service It Will Pay Its Way

The Postal Rates Reduction Association, Poona, writes:—

The election campaign for the Assembly is over and party spirit is being smoothed and every member is concentrating his attention on the service of the people. The Assembly has commenced its session and the popular representatives will have to focus their energies on those objects which could not be achieved in the last Assembly. The reduction in postal rates is an object which is still unachieved. The Government appears to be determined to retain enhanced rates and withdrawal of the postal facilities on the plea of retrenchment, in spite of the improvement in the world situation.

COMMERCIAL BASIS

The Department is said to be conducted on a commercial basis which means that the expenditure of the Department is never to exceed its income. Is this object ever gained by the Department? If not, what is its cause? Some light is thrown on this by a correspondent in the "Kesari" last year. He showed that the Government policy has a detrimental effect on the realisation of policy on commercial basis. Commercialised Department sounds very well, and appeals to the sentiment of the Directors of the administrative machine; but the reservation of the percentage of the so-called steel-frame with all its privileges entails unnecessary burden of the expenditure and becomes an inevitable barrier in the way of economy. When the wielders of the destiny of the Department enhance the liabilities of the Department and when the controlling staff is required to be kept consistently with the maintenance of the steel-frame, there would be no hope of running the Department on commercial basis.

AXE ON SUBORDINATES

When economy cannot be achieved in the administrative and controlling side, the poorly paid working staff falls under the axe. This is a suicidal policy as long as it creates a discontented staff. The feeling of discontent is further embittered when it is seen that the economy has only hit them and not the high officers. It is an irony of fate when it is said that the improvement in pays for the subordinates "was undertaken with the approval and indeed under the pressure of the Legislative Assembly." The real fact is that through the Hazeltine Committee, the Department realised the hard plight of the postal subordinates in the long hours of attendance, the hard and responsible work, the scarcity of holidays, the unavailability of leave and other grievances. To ameliorate this and to satisfy the subordinates when the officers had their lots improved, the improvement in pays was undertaken.

The subordinates simply obtained sympathy of the Assembly members when they moved their question in the Assembly through their representatives. The Department only wanted a sympathetic response for this action and they had it. It is all the same for the popular side of the Assembly if the lot of the subordinates is improved or not as long as, they had an efficient postal service. But the Department now takes the opportunity to ridicule the popular side of the Assembly when it insists on Government economy without affecting the efficiency. Adequate economy was not gained but it impaired the postal service in its efficiency by regular withdrawal of all possible facilities and by enhancing the postal rates.

It is thus seen that the Postal Department is at such a point that it can not decrease its excessive expenditure and cannot realise an increase in income even though the rates are enhanced. On the other hand, it had to stop or limit its efficient service by withdrawing every sort of facility. Still the trumpet of conducting the Department on a commercial basis is being sounded.

WAY TO ENHANCE INCOME.

If the Department is to be conducted on a commercial basis, it will have to be overhauled from top to bottom so as to bring its expenditure reasonably within the income; but surely this cannot be done as long as the Government policy is to have the heavily paid higher officers at any cost. Under the circumstances, it is better to discard the Departmental policy of conducting it on the commercial basis, and again think of conducting it as a public utility service basis as before.

The Department, as will be seen, has no reason to be called as a Department of commerce. The Department is meant for for the use of public. Formerly this Department was conducted as such and it was declared that no profit or revenue was aimed at in conducting it. It was kept exclusively under the control of the Central Government so that it could co-ordinate the services of the Department in every province, and the centralised service would be useful in establishing communication in all parts of the country. This was the view of the Government and was found beneficial to the public in maintaining and improving its literacy and commerce.

REVERT TO OLD POSITION

The Department, therefore, tried to extend its services, and the provincial postal service was then merged into the Imperial. This was all done with a view to increase the utility of the Department. When the nature of the Department is thus of utility, it is no use transforming it into a Commercial Department. It is therefore most desirable to have the Department conducted on the utility basis.

If this view is accepted, then the Department will have no difficulty, in restoring all the facilities in retaining a contented and efficient service and also in reducing the postal rates as demanded by the public. All this will tend to improve the income of the Department by increase in postal business. Let not this be considered as imaginary; there are precedents to show that as the postal service improved its facilities, the Department used to have a surplus and had had its widest usefulness and highest surplus in 1921-22 in spite of all increase in its expenditure.

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MOTORIST ARRESTED

On a charge of rash and negligent driving Joseph Alwaris was arrested yesterday and was produced before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

The accused was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 100.

PRITHVI BAHADUR SINGH RETURNS

Raja Jai Prithvi Bahadur Singn of Bajang (Nepal), Chairman of the World Fellowship of Faiths National Centre, returned to Bombay after an extensive lecturing tour in the north and Burma. He inaugurated early this month, a strong centre of the movement at Rangoon, with important leading people of that city as office-bearers.

RENT COLLECTOR SENTENCED

Gets 9 Months' R. I. For Criminal Breach Of Trust

Syed Jelil Babar Khan who was arrested by the Kingsway Police on January 8 on a charge of criminal breach of trust as servant in respect of Rs. 1,605 was on Tuesday sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, to nine months' R.I.

The accused was a rent collector in the employ of Dinshaw Mistry.

It was stated that after collecting rent from April 1 to November 1934 he absconded from Bombay.

The accused pleaded guilty and added that he was prepared to serve elsewhere and compensate the amount.

The Magistrate, however, sentenced him as above.

The following will constitute the Scottish Rugby team against Ireland for the match to be played in Dublin on February 23:—Marshall Johnston, Dick, Lind, Fyfe, Shaw, Logan, Murray, R. Grieve, Cottington, Beattie, Burnet, Lambie, Waters and Thom.

LALIMLI KNITTING COMPETITION

Two 1st Prizes of Rs. 100 each

Two 2nd Prizes of Rs. 75 each

Rs.700/ in Prizes

Two 3rd Prizes of Rs. 50 each

Two 4th Prizes of Rs. 25 each

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20 Prizes of Rs. 10 each

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Phosferine Tonic Wine is supremely beneficial in promoting recovery after influenza or other illnesses, as it builds up vitality, with the strengthened circulation of new rich blood.

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Chairman: K. C. Pandalai, B.Sc., Madras.

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will be received up to 18th February, 1935, at the following rates at all our Offices:

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AT BOMBAY OFFICE

1ST AUCTION ON 2ND MARCH, 1935.

We have pleasure in announcing to the public that we are starting the Second Series of our monthly AUCTION CHIT FUND at our Bombay Branch.

CHIT FUND is a better kind of Prudential Deposit. It compels you to make a saving and it helps you to raise ready loans for emergency repayable in monthly instalments.

Three classes of tickets Rs. 2,000, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 for which monthly subscriptions of Rs. 80, Rs. 40, and Rs. 20 respectively are to be contributed.

The scheme terminates in 25 months.

Please write to or call at our Bombay Office for detailed information and for Rules and Application forms.

K. C. EAPEN, Managing Director.

ANNIVERSARY OF NARELI ASHRAM

Importance Of Work In Villages Urged

AJMER, Feb. 8.

The Rajasthan Sewak Mandal is conducting an Ashram at Nareli, a village seven miles off from Ajmer. Its anniversary was celebrated with success last Sunday. Pandit Arjunlalji Sethi presided. Some four hundred villagers including men and women attended the function.

ANNUAL REPORT

Sjt. Shobhalal Gupta read out the annual report and the statement of accounts of the Ashram, which contained among other things, the following:—

"In the beginning, the guardians of law and order placed various obstacles in the way of our Ashram. Perhaps, they took it for a political body. But since then, their attitude has changed for the better. The villagers had also their misgivings against the Ashram. But the workers of the Ashram were successful in dispelling their doubts to a large extent as a result of constant propaganda and close contact.

"The Ashram conducted one day and three night schools during the year under report mainly for the benefit of Harijans. Out of 70 students on roll, 30 were Harijans. The average monthly attendance was 40. Special attention was paid in these schools towards physical, cleanliness and general knowledge. A teachers' training camp was started from July 1934. Out of 20 teachers who joined the camp, 14 are working in different Harijan schools of the province after completing their course of training.

VILLAGE SANITATION

"The Ashram directed its energies towards village sanitation and the workers themselves cleansed the Harijan and caste Hindu Mohallas, lanes and wells, particularly of Nareli. 372 propaganda rounds were taken by the workers of the Ashram in the villages.

"Free medicines were supplied to the needy from the Aushadhalaya of the Ashram, in the absence of proper records, the exact number of patients benefited could not be reported, but the number of Harijan patients was 285. 81 patients were visited in their respective homes."

The building in which the Ashram is at present located has cost nearly Rs. 2,000. Its foundation stone was laid by Sjt. Seth Jamnalalji Bajaj. The total receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,841/7/- and Rs. 1618/1/2 respectively.

The president while thanking the workers of the Ashram said, "Unhappy and poverty-ridden are the villages of India to-day therefore, if India has to live, we must rehabilitate its villages".

Messrs. Gaurishanker Bhargava and Jainarayan Vyas also spoke on the duties of a villager. In the end, Sjt. Ramnarayan Chaudhary thanked all those, who had contributed to the success of the function and explained at length the reasons, that led to the establishment of Ashram in a village. He said, that last year, we concentrated mainly on Harijans, but in the year ahead, we would try to do our duty towards the other sections of the village population also. He appealed them to treat Harijans as their brethren and remove all restrictions against them.

SIR PRABHASHANKER'S SUCCESS

Bhavnagar To Enjoy Rights Of British Port For 2 Years

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Feb. 9.

Maritime states and their treaty rights have engaged the attention of the Government as well as the people. Sir Prabhashanker Pattani who was in New Delhi, in connection with Bhavnagar port has won a provisional success. Bhavnagar has been enjoying the rights and status of a British port. With the provisional settlement with the Government of India Bhavnagar will enjoy the rights and status hitherto enjoyed by it, and by the end of two years permanent settlement will have to be reached in consultation with the Secretary of State in London.

HATS GIVE CLUE!

But Bodies Of Mr. & Mrs. Neal Not Yet Recovered

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

No further clue has been found as to the fate of Mr. W. C. Neal garage superintendent Viceroy's House, and Mrs. Neal who were reported missing since yesterday after they had gone on an excursion to Okhla near Jumna river.

A search party is still working in Jumna but it is feared that Mr. and Mrs. Neal were drowned and that their bodies had been washed away by a strong current. This view is confirmed by the fact that one of the main sluice gates at Okhla was found open at the time of the accident.

The police are vigorously pursuing the search and following up a clue provided by the finding of two hats identified as belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Neal.—A. P.

CASE RE-OPENED AFTER FIVE YEARS

Magistrate's Strictures Before Passing Order For Trial

"It seems to me to be monstrous to allow a party to come in after full 5 years and to re-open a case before another court and thus put another party to the harassment and trouble of defending himself before another court."

This was the observation made by Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, when he ordered that the case refiled by Akbarali Abdul Hussain Adamji Peerbhoy against Alibhai Abdulali Hatyari for causing hurt on 6th August, 1928, be heard by the Magistrate, Third Court.

Case Filed in 1928

Setting out the facts of the application, the Magistrate observed, that the complainant had filed the case originally in 1928 before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, 2nd Court, but it was transferred on the application of Mr. Khairaz to the Third Court to Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawala. The case was accordingly heard by Mr. Khandalawala who discharged the accused and ordered the complainant to pay Rs 50 to each of the three accused in that case as compensation under Section 553 Cr. P. Code.

The complainant moved High Court in revision to set aside that order, but the High Court rejected his application and confirmed the order of the lower Court.

Subsequently Mr. Khandalawala the magistrate who tried the case filed a complaint against Alibhai Abdulali Hatyari. The case was heard by Mr. Brown who convicted the accused. The accused again moved the High Court in appeal against his conviction and their Lordships were pleased to allow the appeal and set aside the conviction and sentence passed.

On August 21, 1934 Akbarali Abdul Hussain Adamji Peerbhoy presented a fresh complaint before Mr. I. S. Haji, who was then acting vice Mr. G. R. Khairaz against Alibhai Abdulali Hatyari on the same facts but charging him under Section 307 I.P.C., alleging that certain of his witnesses had not been examined by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala. He also contended that as an order of discharge had been made in the original case that did not ban him from filing another complaint.

Notice Issued.

Mr. Haji issued a Notice and the Notice matter came on for hearing before Mr. Khairaz on January 11, 1935.

Mr. Khairaz wrote to the Chief Presidency Magistrate stating that the original case was transferred at his instance to the third court and as Mr. Khandalawala was in possession of the full facts of the case, the Notice matter should be transferred to be argued before Mr. Khandalawala.

The complainant made an application that the case should be heard by one of the two Magistrates in the Mazagaon Court.

Cannot Choose Court.

Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur dealing with this application observed that he conceded the point that a mere discharge of an accused person does not debar the complainant from filing a fresh complaint. But the Magistrate did not agree that a complainant can file a fresh complaint before any Court that he may choose. Otherwise in a city like Bombay where there are seven courts, a complainant could harass a party who is discharged by a court, seven times by filing fresh complaints to each of seven Magistrates in turn. This would have the effect of the complainant trying to get over the first Magistrate's order of discharge without having to move the High Court in revision.

Must Move Orginal Court.

"Equity would demand," Sir Hormuzdiar said "that the complainant, if he really has some fresh evidence to offer, should move the original court which tried the case, as that Court would be in the best position to appreciate the nature of the fresh evidence sought to be tendered and the original Court would be in a better position to judge whether such fresh evidence should have been produced or not then."

Apart from this the Magistrate stated that the complainant when he moved the High Court in revision contended that the prosecution did not examine two or three witnesses who ought to have been examined on behalf of the prosecution and that if they had been examined they would have corroborated the complainant's story. But their Lordships had dealt with all the contentions raised by the complainant and confirmed the order made by Mr. Khandalawala. Their Lordships had also observed that the witnesses whom the complainant now sought to be called, could have been called when the case was originally heard but they had not been called.

"If the complainant has really discovered any fresh evidence which he could not have discovered then" Sir Hormuzdiar said, "the proper course for him would be to move the same court that tried the original case, as that Court would be the best tribunal to know whether such evidence, even if forthcoming, would have made a difference in the judgment pronounced by it. As long as that judgment stands he cannot reopen the case before any other Magistrate.

Magistrate's Order.

The Magistrate taking all the circumstances into consideration ordered that the Notice be argued before the Magistrate of the arird court who originally tried the case.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND SWADESHI

The Director of Industries And Commerce, Mysore State, in the Course of an Address on the International Co-operators' Day stated as follows:

"Every pie you spend on a Foreign Article, however cheap it may be drives another nail on the Coffin of unemployment for you, and every pie you spend on an Indian Article takes you one step nearer the open door of employment."

It Becomes the Duty of every True Patriot to Buy INDIAN Now & Always

The Director Further Stated:—

"India will begin to prosper, and Indian Industry will begin to flourish from the day that every Indian realizes that he has economic duties and obligations for living in India and not merely privileges and rights".

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THE GOVERNMENT SILK WEAVING FACTORY, Mysore.

has been manufacturing an exquisite range of "Fabrics—"Crepes,", "Satins", Georgettes. —The Factory has been able to give employment to more and more people every year and we can continue this progress only if, what is now a creed.—"Buy Indian"—becomes an article of faith.

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U. P. GOVERNOR ON TOUR

LUCKNOW, Feb. 11.

His Excellency Sir Harry Haig, Governor of the United Provinces, accompanied by the Finance Member, Sir Edward Blunt and Major Brett, Private Secretary, left to-night on a week's tour on the western districts of the province to see the operation of the hydro-electric scheme there. His Excellency, who is evincing a keen interest in the scheme, will see the tube-wells and the power stations in various places in these districts, as also the Ramganga Canal. The Governor will also visit the Dharamnagri experimental sugar factory, the Saharanpur Industrial factories, as also the site of the Daurala Sugar cane tramway.—A. P.

The London and Northeastern Railway Express locomotive, 'Cock of the North' which has been undergoing tests at Vitry, on Sunday made a trial run from Tours to Orleans with a heavy load at an average speed of 77 miles per hour.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Frontier Government Appoint Committee To Prepare Scheme

D. I. KHAN, Feb. 12.

The Frontier Government has appointed a Provincial Agricultural Research Committee with Col. E. W. C. Noel, Director of Agriculture as President and ten persons, including the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, the Professor of Botany, Chemistry and Agriculture of the Islamia College, Peshawar, and K. B. Abdul Rhaim Khan Kundi, Bar-at-Law, M.L.C. and Deputy President of the N.W.F.P. Legislative Council, as members.

The Committee will work in close co-operation with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and will prepare a programme of research to be laid before the Imperial Council for consideration and will report on any application from any association or persons within the N.W.F.P. for a specific grant from the Council.—United Press.

TRAVANCORE AND FEDERATION

Entry Depends On Safeguards To Maritime Interests

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 11

It is understood that the question of the future of the Travancore State with reference to the Federation has been engaging the attention of the Maharaja, who is now at New Delhi.

The position of Travancore is very peculiar in one respect, namely, that out of a gross revenue of nearly Rs 2 1/2 crores over Rs. 43 lakhs are derived from customs, including export duty of over Rs 22 lakhs, which only two or three States in India are entitled to collect. The income from salt is over Rs. 20 lakhs and from tobacco about Rs. 24 lakhs. Thus a large proportion of its revenue is derived under federal heads and it is said Travancore must, before joining the Federation, take special care that her interests are not prejudicially affected.

SEATS IN UPPER HOUSE.

Moreover opinion is very strongly held in the State that whereas under the Government of India Bill Travancore gets five seats in the lower House by virtue of her population,—while Kashmir and Gwalior get four and Baroda three—yet in the Upper House, to which special Importance has been given in the Bill, Travancore gets fewer seats than Kashmir, Gwalior and Baroda, with whom Travancore claims to be at least on a part in every matter relevant to the federal scheme, namely population, revenue and general educational advancement of the people.

MARITIME INTERESTS.

It is strongly felt that unless her interests as a Maritime State are adequately safeguarded and the above anomoly rectified, it is very doubtful if Travancore will find it possible to participate in the Federal scheme.—A. P.

GUPTA MANTRA

A Reward of Rs 100

The object, which cannot be achieved by spending lacs of rupees, may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra.

It will make you fortunate, give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage etc. Rs. 2-7.

SIDDH MANTRA ASHRAM, No 57, P. O. Katrisarai, (Gaya)

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 10, 1991
Muslim: Jilkad 8, 1353
Parsi: Shehrever 10, 1304
Sunrise: 7h 9m
Sunset: 6h 38m
High Tide: 7-44 22-06
Low Tide: 3-16 14-29

Public meeting at Chowpatty Sand at 6 p.m.

Anglo-Scottish Education Society: Annual Speech Day and Prize distribution, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-15 p.m. H. E. the Governor will deliver an address and Lady Brabourne will distribute the prizes.

THURSDAY, February 14.

Opening of the Jeffreys Wing, British Military Hospital, by Viscountess Cantelupa, Colaba, 11-30 a.m.

University Senate Meeting, 1 p.m.

Bombay Legislative Council 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 15.

Bombay University: Convocation for Conferring degrees, Sir C. J. University Hall, 1 p.m.

Bombay Legislative Council 2 p.m.

Anglo-Scottish Education Society's Schools: Annual Athletic Sports, Cooperage, 3 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Glasgow Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 7th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 6th March.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Jeddah (Hedjaz) per s.s. 'Islami' via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on Friday the 15th instant.

STUDENT Y. M. C. A.

A lecture on "The Economic factors in Present-day Unrest" will be given to-day (Wednesday) by Prof. R. Prapagiri in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Student Y. M. C. A. Lamington Road at 6-30 p.m.

MUSIC COMPETITION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

The preliminary contest in the above competition conducted by the South Indian Association, Bombay, will be held at 3 p.m. on Sunday (17th instant) at the Improvement Trust Hall, King's Circle, Matunga, G. I. P., Bombay.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"A NUCLEUS OF BROTHERHOOD"

A Short Talk followed by Questions and Answers. Wednesday, February 13th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.
No Fees No Collections.

THE REGAL

Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
DAILY CHANGE OF FILMS.

WED. 13TH.
VIVA VILLA
with
WALLACE BEERY

THURS. 14TH.
RAMON NOVARRO
Jeanette MacDonald
in
"THE CAT AND THE FIDDLE"

FRI. 15TH
"THE DANCING LADY"
with
JOAN CRAWFORD
CLARK GABLE

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

LESLIE HOWARD
in

The Thrilling Story of a Man who burnt up his Soul for an Idol cold as Ice!

with BETTE DAVIS

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE—"Great Expectations". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Ladies Should Listen." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Of Human Bondage" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Viva Villa". To-day at 6-30 and 10-0 p. m.

EXCELSIOR—"The Iron Duke" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA—"Karwan-e-Hayat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Indira M. A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

ROXY—"Kaliya Mardan" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-30 p.m.

CARLTON—"The Ghoul". Time as usual.

WELLINGTON—"One Night of Love" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Anokha Prem" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-45 p.m.

PALACE—"Chu-Chin-Chow" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"The Red Rider" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA

Special Change Of Programme

For hilarious entertainment, one of the finest pictures of the year is "Ladies Should Listen" which is being shown at the Pathe from to-day.

"Ladies Should Listen" is a grand comedy in which a young bachelor in Paris gets into all sorts of complications with too many lady friends. The efforts of a telephone operator who is in love with him, to extricate him from his troubles only helps to complicate matters further.

That delightful colour cartoon Betty Boop in "Poor Cinderella" will be shown with the programme as well.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

To-day (Wednesday) Y. M. C. A. (Municipal) Playground Gole Volley Ball Final Game, Mastan Shah Bagh at 5-30 p.m. W. M. Martin Esq. presiding.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CHOWPATY

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Chaupatty sands opposite Wilson College, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. to protest against the proposed enhanced motor vehicle taxation and to support the resolution of Mr. A. Soares, before the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS.

Raja Jai Prithvi Bahadur Singh of Bajang, Nepal, Chairman of the World Fellowship of Faiths, has returned to Bombay after an extensive tour in the north and Burma. A strong centre of the movement was inaugurated by the Raja Saheb, at Rangoon, with important leading people of that city as its office-bearers.

MAULANA S. A. Q. SARHADDI IN BOMBAY

Maulana Sahebzada Abdul Qaiyum Saheb Quraishi Sarhaddi, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday by the Frontier Mail, and was received by a large crowd of his admirers and friends. He is putting up at Lloyd Chambers, Walkeshwar with Mr. Abdur Rahman Mitha.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'C' Ward will meet near the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station to-morrow (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"A Nucleus of Brotherhood" will be the subject of a short talk to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

VIVEKANANDA BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

The following programme has been arranged in connection with the Vivekananda Birthday anniversary celebration at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar:—Wednesday (Feb. 13), Concert by Shrimati Lilabai D. Mundkur and party, 7 p.m.; Thursday (Feb. 14) Pravachan by Swami Kevalananda of Wai, 7 p.m.; Friday (Feb. 15) Keertan by Nizampurkar Buva, 7 p.m.; Saturday (Feb. 16) Lecture by Prof Dandekar of Poona, 6 p.m.; Sunday (Feb 17) Pravachan on "Dasabodh" by Mr. Kotnis of Sangli, 7 p.m. All the functions are open to the public.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Lady Brabourne visited the Children's Home at Umerkhadi on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay visited the I. M. M. T. S. 'Dufferin' on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Annual Dinner of the Officers of the A. F. I. Units at the Willingdon Sports Club on Tuesday.

It is learnt that the organisers of the Indian Art Exhibitors are going to hold an industrial exhibition in Baroda in the beginning of March during His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar's Birthday Celebrations.

SIR JULIEN CAHN ARRIVING TO-DAY

Famous Cricketer And Philanthropist

Sir Julien Cahn is a well known cricketer and philanthropist of England. He took and captained a cricket team to Jamaica in 1929, the Argentine 1930, Denmark and Jutland in 1932, and to Canada, U.S.A., and Bermuda in 1933. He is the Chairman of the National Birthday Trust Fund and of the Committee for Safer Motherhood in London. It is largely due to his generosity that anaesthesia and analgesia have been brought within the reach of many thousands of poor mothers in England. He is greatly interested in maternity and child welfare work including Birth Control. He is on a world tour and is arriving in Bombay to-day (Wednesday) by the "Empress of Britain", and will be leaving on the 20th by the same boat. While in India, he will be the guest of H. E. Lord Willingdon.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Selection of Indian music. 1 p.m. Available market rates. Selection of European music. 2 p.m. Close down.

4-30 p.m. Children's Hour. 5 p.m. Naique Mamma. (Stories in Marathi). 5-30 p.m. European programme. Relay of music from Regal Cinema—The Theatre Magnificent. 6-30 p.m. Ladies' Talk. By Beth. 7 p.m. Indian programme. Classical and Light music. Bai Saraswatibai Fatarphekar. Accompanied by Abdul Majid Khan—Sarangi 8 p.m. Interval. 8-30 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 8-50 p.m. European programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9 p.m. Time signal. "Here and There" A Commentary on People and Events 9-15 p.m. Poetry Reading. By Marjorie H. Cleary, L.R.A.M., A.L.A.M. (Elocution and Dramatic Art.) 9-30 p.m. The "Empress of Britain" Orchestra. SB from Frederick English—(Bass Baritone). 10 p.m. George Jay (Solo Saxophone.) 11 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Birmingham Hippodrome Orchestra. Conducted by Harry Pell. Relayed from the Hippodrome Theatre, Birmingham. 8-30 p.m. Introductory Talk: "The British Industries Fair". The Right Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P., President of the Board of Trade. 8-45 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra Conductor, Richard Austin, Relayed from the Pavilion, Bournemouth. 9-30 p.m. Troise and his Mandoliers.* 10-0 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. "Jenkins Says Good Morning."* A Cheery Variety Bill. Presented by William MacLurg. 10-45 p.m. Dance music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

NEW GENERAL HOSPITAL

Sardar To Open It On Thursday At Anand

The opening ceremony of the New General Hospital will be performed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at Anand on Thursday (14th instant) at 5 p.m. Invitations for this function have been issued under the joint names of Dr. Motibhai and Dr. Ishwarbhai.

Corporation And School Clinic

Mr. G. G Bhatkude, president of the meeting, writes:—

"This public meeting appeals to the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Schools Committee to maintain the Schools Medical Inspection and the School Clinic Departments and further requests them to start one more centre of School Medical Relief in the south of the City in the interest of the health of thousands of poor school children."

THREE ARTS CIRCLE 'AT HOME'

(From A Correspondent.)

"3 Arts Musical 'At Home' was held on Friday at Aiwane Raf'at. There was a large and distinguished gathering of Princes and nobles. Atiya Begum in offering congratulation to the Hon. Mr. Justice Faiz B. Tyabji said: "The Judge Sahib had been evading publicity since last year, but the 3 Arts has at last been successful and we offer him on behalf of us all hearty good wishes for his occupying the ancestral chair."

The programme was particularly an attractive one and each item elicited admiration. Nanivdevker displayed extremely clever lathi and sword fighting. His mimicry of a "Tubla-walla" was well acted. Luxman Rao of Baroda performed Nautches and Deepak and Jal accompanied with songs in a manner which kept the audience spell-bound with several metal lights balanced on his head and arms and two blazing 'thalis' remarkably well balanced on the palms of his hands moving with the dexterity and swiftness of a finished performer, the accompanyists keeping rapid rythms. The lights in the hall were put out and the effect was magical. The future activities of the heavy programme of 3 Arts were announced. 3 Arts Grand Classical Jalsa will be held on Sunday, 17th February at 5-30 p.m. at Aiwane Raf'at under the distinguished presence of ruling princes. Ustad Amanat Ali Khan of Indore will expound the 3 varieties of Behag, Lachchu, Maru and Mand of Rajputana—a songstress of Delhi will sing with Bhav and 'Zalaman" and partner will give exhibition items of dancing."

NO DANGER TO J. P. C. REPORT

Bombay Council Will Again Demonstrate Its Sub-Servience To Govt.

TAIRSEE'S & MITHA'S AMENDMENTS

The Bombay Legislative Council will discuss the J. P. C. Bill on Friday next.

Practically every Provincial Council in the country which has discussed the J. P. C. scheme has condemned it in very strong terms and resolutions expressing dissatisfaction have been passed.

Though the Congress resolution could not be passed, the Legislative Assembly passed the amendment of Mr. M. A Jinnah which in substance is the same as the Congress amendment, as admitted both by the Home Member and the Law Member on the floor of the Assembly.

TAIRSEE'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, the Indian Merchants' Chamber's representative in the Legislative Council has given notice of an amendment which says:—

"This Council is of opinion that the proposed scheme of the Constitution is disappointing, retrograde and reactionary and is conceived in a spirit of Imperialist domination and exploitation and transfers no substantial power to the people of India. The safeguards and checks and reserve powers proposed are against the best interests of the country."

It is understood that Mr. Mahomed Cassum Mitha has given notice of an amendment on the same line as that of Mr. Jinnah's passed in the Assembly.

But there are very few chances of either Mr. Tairsee's or Mr. Mitha's amendment being carried as the present Legislative Council, which, by experience, has proved to be a body which says "yes" to whatever the Government says. At the most there might be twenty-five members of the Council who will vote for Mr. Tairsee's amendment while about 100 members will oppose it.

NO BACK BONE.

A member of the Legislative Council, cynically observed to a "Chronicle" representative:

"The Bombay Council has no backbone One would be very much surprised if the Council agreed to an amendment to any official motion. When this is the criterion of the members of the Council, there is no need to wonder that the term of the Council is extended. The extension will continue till it is impossible to extend it any further. Government would like to have the same council to continue under the new constitution also, if they could help it."

MEMORIAL TO LATE MR. A. C. CHATTERJEE

City's Bengali Residents Appoint Committee

A public meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay was held at the Bengal Club premises, Noble House, Parel on Sunday last, when Sjt. S. C. Banerjee presided.

The following resolution moved from the Chair was unanimously adopted, with all the members standing in silence.

"The Bengali residents of Bombay in a meeting assembled record their sense of profound sorrow at the tragic death of Sjt. Amulya Chandra Chatterjee and express their heartfelt sympathy with Mrs. Chatterjee and other members of the bereaved family."

The President was requested to forward a copy of the resolution to Mrs. Chatterjee.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

Sjt. J. C. Maitra proposed the following resolution:

"To perpetuate the memory of the late Sjt. A. C. Chatterjee, the following Committee, with powers to co-opt, be appointed to devise ways and means for same: Sjts. P. N. Mitra, S. C. Banerjee, S. C. Choudhury C. K. Daphtary, N. S. Sen, G. C. Mitter, S. C. Majumdar, Dr. A. C. Das, B. N. Sen, Prof. S. C. Ghosh, B. L. Das, N. Sikdar, N. N. Ghosh Prof. D. N. Ghosh, Dr. S. P. Neogi, Dr. S. C. Roy, and S. C. Mukherjee, with Sjt. J. C. Maitra as Secretary."

VANGUARD OF SERVICE.

Sjt. Maitra made a moving speech, in the course of which he referred to the many qualities of head and heart of the deceased. Besides being a practical-social reformer, unlike many of those leaders who paid lip-sympathy to social reform, Sjt. Chatterjee was in the vanguard of social service. With the able assistance and enthusiastic support of Mrs. Chatterjee, who was very popular among all classes in Bombay, he rendered yeoman services in the cause of suffering humanity.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Sjt. S. C. Banerjee promised a donation of Rs. 500 towards the fund.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated.

COL. FRERE'S REPORT AS EVIDENCE

Magistrate Recounts Incidents That Led To Ajra Firing

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Feb. 12.

Rao Saheb G. D. Kulkarni, District Magistrate, Ichalkaranji Jehagir was subjected to severe cross-examination at to-day's sitting at Kolhapur of the Surve-Russel Commission holding inquiry into the Ajra firing incident. Answering one question by Mr. Frank Oliveira, Rao Saheb Kulkarni admitted that the Ajra Muslims had prior to the firing incident expressed regret which he did not accept as he thought it was unsatisfactory. Mr. Kulkarni narrated the whole course of events that finally culminated in the firing being ordered on the Muslim crowd. He deposed that the crowd was armed with hatchets, sickles and spears, defied authorities refusing to disperse and when it advanced murderously firing was ordered.

COL. FRERE'S ASPERSION.

Col. Frere, Administrator of the Ichalkaranji, Jehagir was again called by the Commission after Rao Saheb Kulkarni's examination was over. He was asked to explain his position regarding the portion of his report on the incident that cast aspersions on some of the Kolhapur officials. Col. Frere explained that his report was a mere reproduction of the evidence of witnesses that he recorded.

Eventually at the request of Mr. Velinkar Counsel for Icchalkaranji, this part was expunged from the report which was then admitted as evidence in the proceedings.

THREE VOLLEYS IN ONE MINUTE

Rao Saheb Kulkerni Recounts Ajra Incident

KOLHAPUR, Feb. 12.

At the resumed hearing of the Ajra Firing Enquiry Commission, Rao Saheb G. D. Kulkarni, Secretary, Ichalkaranji Jahagirdar, was cross-examined at length.

Regarding the firing on 8th of January the witness stated that 66 shots including six in the air were fired by six armed police besides two buckshots. Fifty unarmed Sanadis from four villages also were kept ready to assist the police. The last three volleys were fired in one minute only fearing that they may be murdered if firing was stopped. As soon as the crowd began to disperse the firing was stopped According to the witness the trouble arose over the arrests of persons prosecuted for alleged spreading of false rumour.

JAHAGIRDAR HAS NO POWER

Before the Court rose for lunch ruling was given that the Jahagirdar had no power to sanction prosecution for above offence.—A.P.

AJRA FIRING

Bandra's Sympathy With Victims

(From a Correspondent)
BANDRA, Feb. 11.

A large gathering of the Muslims of Bandra met on Sunday, at 10 p.m. in response to the appeal made by Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha in a public meeting held a few days ago to condemn the Ajra firing and to help the poor sufferers of Ajra firing.

Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha was specially invited by the Bandra Muslims together with Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan and Dr. Mahomed Sadique.

In a forceful and impressive speech Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan narrated the unfortunate and sad incident and requested the audience to fulfil their duty towards their poor and unfortunate brothers of Ajra and come to their help in their time of suffering.

Dr. Mahomed Sadique supported the above request. The audience promised Mr. Mitha to collect funds and place the same at Mr. Mitha's disposal and have decided to observe Ajra Week from to-day.

Rs. 200 was promised by Bandra Gai Kasai Jamat through Messrs Niaz Mahomed, Karim Kasim Chowdhry, Husain Miva Sulaiman, Abdul Kadar Papa, Umer Aboo Haji, Mahomed Sidik, Baba Miya Bandoo Shaik Chand Usman.

The above sum, is fifteen days wages of the poor labourers employed by the above Jamat.

Several other Jamats and Associations of Bandra have promised to give handsome donations and it is expected that a large sum would be collected by the Bandra Muslims and the Bandra Kasais for the poor victims of the Ajra firing.

Mr. Mitha thanked the audience for their sympathy towards their poor brothers of Ajra and left the place late at mid-night amidst shouts of "Allah-o-Akbur."

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Indian History In Arabic

Doctor Abdullah Mohamed Shareef Almakki, a profound scholar and editor of the Arabic newspaper "Sautul Haq", has been in this country for sometime collecting material for a history of India. His object is to compile an exhaustive history of ancient, medieval and modern India in Arabic and with this end in view has visited different places to study and gather material. His efforts have won the appreciation and good-wishes of such eminent Muslims as Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Ansari, Mufti Kifayatullah, Maulana Hasrat Mohani and Dr. Zakir Hussain of the Jamia Millia. As Maulana Abul Kalam says, the book will supply a much needed want because Arabic sadly lacks books on India. Dr. Shareef is now shortly visiting Indian States in search of material and it is to be hoped that he will receive all the help and co-operation that his work so fully deserves.

"The People"

A much-needed journal in the city of Bombay to espouse the cause of trade unionism has just come out. It is called "The People", a weekly published from the "Advocate of India" Press. Dr. C. Y. Chitnis who edits it was also the Editor of the "Sunday Advocate". The policy of the paper will be to advocate the building up of trade union movement "on sound recognised principles of trade unionism". The first issue of the weekly is well got up and contains, besides a good survey of the present journalism in India and other interesting subjects, an amusing article on Congress Socialism. We congratulate the Publishers and wish them every success in their venture.

GOLD MEDAL FOR PROF. KEELARY

Hindu Gymkhana's Present On Night Of Benefit Performance

The Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay North, is to be congratulated on having had a very successful benefit performance given in its a by Prof. Keelary, Proprietor of the Whiteway Circus, on last Saturday evening.

The house was practically overcrowded. The ladies who formed a pretty large part of the audience were somewhat taken aback by the dare-devil, though wonderful feats by Indian girls, particularly the flying and dental feats and some of the less risky acrobatics.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINER

Prof. Keelary hails from Tellicherry in the District of Malabar where he has practically an institution for training Circus performers. He seems to belong to a family of talents in this line. He has a brother who is the chief actor in one of the biggest American Circus troupes. Over 300 persons trained by Prof. Keelary are engaged in various Circus troupes all over India.

Before the close of the function a gold medal was presented to Prof. Keelary on behalf of the Hindu Gymkhana.

Seth Vaji Lakhamsi Napoo, the president of the Gymkhana thanked the proprietor of the Circus for the benefit performance. He also appealed to the residents of the locality to take the fullest advantage of the institution which though named "Hindu Gymkhana" was open to all irrespective of caste, creed or religion. The City Engineer, Bombay Municipality expressed his appreciation of the work of the Gymkhana and presented the gold medal to prof. Keelary.

RECEPTION TO MR. PARAB

Mr. P. A. Parab, a prominent Congress worker of Bombay, who was released from Yerrowda Central Prison on Tuesday morning, arrived in Bombay by the Poona Express on the same evening and was given a warm reception by his numerous friends.

The following Institutions took part in the reception: Friends Union, Young Nationalist League, Hindi Seva Sangh, "E" Ward Congress Committee, "F" Ward Congress Committee and Parel Seva Sangh.

Mr. Parab was welcomed and garlanded by Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Mr. Parab looked cheerful although much reduced in health.

AJMERE ASSEMBLY ELECTION DISPUTE

Eminent Counsel To Argue Case Before Special Tribunal

AJMER, Feb. 12.

The election petition filed by Mr Mukat Behari Lal, Congress candidate, against the return from Ajmer-Merwara constituency of Raj Bahadur Seth Bhag Chand Soni to the Indian Legislative Assembly, has been admitted.

Mr. D. K. Norman, Judicial Commissioner, Ajmer, will be one of the Judges. The Local Government has been asked to suggest two more names to comprise the tribunal.

Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, Asaf Ali and Thakur Prasad, Ex-M.L.A. are appearing for the Congress candidate and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has been engaged for Seth Bhag Chand.—A.P.

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1935

COMMONS DEBATE

The India Bill has gone through its second reading in the Commons without a division; and this fact, together with the huge majority against the Labour amendment, shows that the Bill will have a smooth enough sailing in its next stages. Those who expected any great things from the Labour Party will find much food for thought in that Party's amendment. It declared that "in the opinion of this House no legislation for the better government of India will be satisfactory which does not secure the goodwill and co-operation of the Indian people by recognising explicitly India's right to Dominion Status and by providing with it the means of its attainment". It will be remembered that several Labour conferences have recognised India's right not only to Dominion Status but also to Self-determination. But a few months ago Mr. Lansbury, the leader of the Labour Party, approved of the Congress demand for a Constituent Assembly and he was followed in this attitude by several other Labour leaders. But the Labour amendment makes no reference whatsoever to a Constituent Assembly, an omission which Sir Thomas Inskip duly noted and on which he congratulated the Party. It does not concede even in a general way the fundamental right of Self-determination. As regards the talk of India's goodwill etc., the amendment states nothing more than a truism that a constitution which does not satisfy India will not be satisfactory.

No Significance

Nor does the Labour insistence on the "explicit" recognition of India's right to Dominion Status signify much. In the first place, whatever may be the views expressed in this behalf by Labour Members of Parliament, the amendment itself does not insist on legal or Parliamentary recognition of this right. And Sir Samuel Hoare may contend that his own statement is explicit enough to satisfy the Labour demand. Finally, assuming that the Government once again and most solemnly and explicitly proclaims India's right to Dominion Status, the same Government can wriggle out of its obligations by interpreting the term "Dominion Status" or other parts of its pledges any way it likes. Who that has heard the speeches of Mr. R. A. Butler and Sir Thomas Inskip on this point will dare say that the Government is incapable of doing this?

Welcome Disillusionment

The debate on the second reading of the India Bill has made two things crystal clear: flirst, that the Dominion Status that is promised to India is not to include the right to secession from the Empire and, secondly, the promise of Dominion Status even in this restricted sense is not to receive any Parliamentary sanction. As regards the first point, the restriction of the now well-known meaning of Dominion Status is on the face of it arbitrary; and those who are capable of making a promise using terms in the generally accepted sense or without stating any qualification are not incapable of further restricting the meaning of more than one term used by them. And as regards the deliberate refusal to embody the pledge of Dominion Status in any sense in a Parliamentary Act, it only means that future Governments are intended to be free to explain away past pledges as they like. However, such wholesale and unashamed trifling with pledges has had some welcome results in this country. Many who had a pathetic faith in Britain's pledges are now rudely disillusioned. We welcome this disillusionment, as ere long it must lead to national self-reliance and self-assertion.

"National Govt." Crisis

The possibility of the British National Government falling or even being drastically over-hauled is too good to be true. The "National" Government has failed and failed ignominiously. But a reshuffle involving the entry of Mr. Lloyd George with his "New Deal" is unlikely. In the first place his proposals are not welcome to the Conservatives. In the second place no sensible leader of the phalanx behind the Treasury Benches would ever dream of accepting Mr. Lloyd George's conditions which are reported to include the exclusion of Mr. Neville Chamberlain. It is, indeed, Mr. Neville Chamberlain who commands the largest measure of popularity among the 400 and odd Tory supporters of the National Government. There is, of course, a good deal of internal discontent among the Tories. But it is mainly due to the desire to have a purely Conservative Government. That cannot be allayed by having Mr. Lloyd George in but rather by doing unto Ramsay Mac Donald what was done by the Conservatives unto Mr. Lloyd George after the war. That at least is what the Tories want. It remains to be seen how Mr. Baldwin, who occupies the place of Bonar Law, acts. One thing is certain. Unlike Ramsay MacDonald and Lloyd George, Baldwin will always subordinate personal ambitions to party interests. But we do not think that the issue is going to force itself just yet. Mr. Baldwin has a way of quelling revolts at the psychological moment.

Disappointing Decision

Sir Abdur Rahim, we dare say, was quite right in disallowing the adjournment motion of Sir Md. Yaqub and inviting him to bring a direct vote of censure on the President. But we are disappointed. And we are disappointed because Sir Md. Yaqub escaped thereby a salutary lesson. The proceedings and the result of his motion would have revealed to him what the House thinks of reactionary Don Quixotes who talk bravely of courage provided it concerns opposition to popular opinion.

We are afraid, however, that we cannot endorse Sir Abdur Rahim's opinion about Mr. K. L. Gauba's motion. The first adjournment motion was a protest against the conduct of the Government in omitting to consult Indian opinion and concluding an agreement detrimental to the interests of this country. The one in question sought to censure Government on refusing to abrogate that agreement in spite of its open and formal denunciation by those whom Government accept as the representatives of the people of this country. The point of the motion was that Government deliberately ignored the expressed will of the people. Sir N. N. Sircar raised the question of the right of the Government to do so. If this is his main argument then there is no subject imaginable which can reasonably form the subject of an adjournment motion. Every single motion can be disallowed on the ground of "the constitutional position of Government not being responsible to the Legislature".

GOLD CLAUSE SCARE

President Roosevelt Prepared

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED)

The Supreme Court in America has once again deferred its verdict on the 'Gold Clause' cases, thus prolonging the period of uncertainty. The whole of the commercial world is anxiously awaiting the developments of the legal action before the Supreme Court regarding the validity of the legislative measures taken for the abrogation of the 'gold clause' by President Roosevelt in 1933. Though it is risky to express any opinion as to the probable outcome of the legal action, an examination of the various factors relevant to the issue will show that there is no real reason for undue alarm. It is confidently believed in many quarters that the decision of the Supreme Court will be adverse to the U. S. Administration, especially in view of the fact that the Supreme Court has pronounced as unconstitutional the powers taken by the President for the control of the oil industry. Again as five out of the nine members of the judicial court, have been active Republicans in the past, it is feared that they may not fully sympathise with the present Democratic regime. In the event of an adverse decision the public debt of the Government as well as of private firms, will be increased by 69 per cent, the total gold clause debt of the country being estimated at between dollars 90,000 millions and dollars 125,000 millions. Therefore any vigorous interpretation of the 'clause', it is believed, would mean an inevitable break-down of the machinery of N.R.A. leading to a collapse in the prices of the commodities, and a flight of capital from the dollar.

It may also cause some political unrest in Middle West as it will increase the burden of indebtedness of the farming community.

No Cause For Alarm

Even if the matters were to come to such a crisis, it can be expected that the President will overcome the impasse by declaring a moratorium on the gold clause debts or in interest payments over a certain rate, and by obtaining the necessary legislation from the Congress. If the Supreme Court upholds the contention of the bond-holders, that the introduction of the gold clause in bonds has afforded protection to them from the depreciation of the dollar or any tax, the President has got a number of ways by which he can tide over the difficulties without causing serious dislocation in the economic structure of America. As the bond-holders residing outside America can only demand payment in gold, the President can levy a tax on all gold withdrawals and see that the proceeds of the tax go to the debtor concerns. Though this process is a bit artificial and difficult it is not beyond the realm of possibilities. The recent victory of the Democrats, who for the first time after the Civil War have been able to secure two-thirds of seats in both the Houses has clearly expressed in no unmistakable terms the faith in the policy pursued by President Roosevelt for the national recovery. With such a majority at his back the President will be able to overcome any trouble without serious disturbance to national and international economy. And so the present uneasiness may be considered as nothing but a passing phase in fairness to justice. The Supreme Court may uphold the constitutionality in private debts, but not in the case of Government bonds. The Congress will find it easy to deal with Government debt, by a default on interest to the extent of about 41 per cent, and by a special tax on gold bullion withdrawals. In any case there is no real reason for undue alarm in international markets on account of this legal action.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

A Weekly Review Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

The last week was dominated in Britain by debate in Parliament on the Second Reading of the India Constitution Bill. The assurance conveyed by the Secretary of State that Government had no intention to belie the pledges given by their predecessors or spokesmen; that the ultimate goal of the evolution of Indian Constitution was, and remained, Dominion Status as promised in Lord Irwin's declaration of policy, and implicit in the Declaration of August 1917 as well as in the Preamble to the Government of India Act of 1919; that the Imperial Government did not mind taking the risk of giving Indian "freedom,"—all these sounded a bit hollow and insincere in Indian ears attuned to the Safeguards, Reservations, Special Responsibilites and limitations or restrictions on the popular assemblies of the future of which the J.P.C. Report and now the India Constitution Bill are so full. The debate in Parliament has not affected Indian opinion, pronounced so unmistakably in the Assembly verdict on the Reform proposals. On the other hand, it must be admitted, the Government of Mr. MacDonald and Sir Samuel Hoare have no intention to allow the Assembly debates and decisions to affect their settled policy, even in such matters as the Indo-British Trade Treaty, despite their professions about unqualified Fiscal Autonomy to this country. In these circumstances, discussions about Indian affairs are bound to be somewhat unreal, and participants on either side a little lacking in a sense of responsibility, an appreciation of the full gravity of the issues at stake.

Towards Peace

For their own safety, the new Anglo-French Pact, particularly in regard to air armament, to which several nations of Europe have already signified their adherence, and more of them are likely to follow suit, seems an excellent retort to Japan wrecking the Washington Treaty, or Germany leaving the League of Nations. Disarmament by agreement; by the qualitative restriction on the nature of weapons allowed or on the character of warfare permitted, will not really solve the problem of international distrust, rivalry, or tension. But these pacts of mutual defence or of mutual consultation and refraining from aggression, are likely to act as a deterrent to aggressive action by a single nation, however powerful, for fear of taking on odds greater than it can satisfactorily deal with. Germany has been invited to adhere to this new Pact, without any conditions being imposed upon her which might be interpreted as forcing upon her a permanent inferiority, derogatory to her sense of self-respect as a nation. Italy has not yet joined, even though a spokesman of that country declared it was politically desirable, even if geographically somewhat difficult to accede to. There is, however, not much danger of Italy ultimately standing aloof, after she had concluded her own arrangements with France. For the London negotiations between the British and French statesmen are, virtually, no more than an extension of the same principles that seem to have actuated the diplomats of Italy and France in the commencement of the present year. Germany's only chance of regaining her status as an equal of her neighbours in the matter of armament lies in some such line of action. Stresseman's greatest contribution was his signature of Locarno; and his greatest achievement was an admission of Germany to the League Council. Hitler's speeches before accession to power, and even during the first few months of office, ending with the withdrawal of Germany from the League, did not much encourage such hopes; but the more the new regime gets established and consolidated, the less will it be likely to be anxious to boast of its strength and tell the world, in season and out of season, of its great military traditions, and its fixed resolve to re-vindicate itself. The Peace of Europe seems to be more generally assured today than at any time in the last four years.

Reforms In Russia

In Russia, too, the purely Party regime seems to be yielding place slowly and silently to a more na-

(Continued on page 11).

Frankly Speaking

HOARE IS HELPLESS!

We quite appreciate Sir Samuel Hoare's refusal to arrange for relaying to Britain a series of broadcast talks on the subject of India by representative leaders of Indian opinion. But the argument is worth noting. It is a matter entirely for the B. B. C. and outside his official duty! As if the B. B. C. is not, at least indirectly, under the control of the British Government. As to his official duties we should have thought that nothing was more unquestionably a duty than securing for the people of Britain the opportunity to hear the "other party" to the Indian case. Then, again, would Sir Samuel Hoare have taken refuge behind specious pleas if he had not known that his J. P. C. scheme had been clearly denounced by every section of Indian opinion—including that led by his own "friends"? Sir Samuel would have been only too eager to rush to the B. B. C. and demand what he is refusing now if the position were otherwise. There is a certain thing as "fairness" in dealing with an opponent. Even that is denied by Sir Samuel to India. But they have always done so.

ABYSSINIA'S PLIGHT.

Abyssinia and Italy have clashed again. From the mail papers two things are quite evident about the last incident. Italy, firstly, was to blame for it. It was Italian troops that tried to occupy territory that did not belong to Italy. Secondly, the Great Powers and the League of Nations openly and palpably fought shy of doing justice by Abyssinia. They threw that unfortunate and helpless country to the tender mercies of Italy. In view of all this it is quite reasonable to doubt the Italian version of the recent incident which, we find, is to be made the pretext for an "ultimatum" to Abyssinia demanding "complete satisfaction." It is also quite significant that the only help which the British Minister at Addis Ababa has thought fit to render is to offer the Emperor the valuable advice to "enter into direct negotiations as quickly as possible."

A WELL-REMEMBERED PLEDGE.

Replying to a question in the Assembly Government justified the complete restoration of the salary cuts on the ground that they were bound by past pledges. Regard for any pledges is certainly admissible. But in the present case the pledge was conditional, the restoration depending upon an appreciable improvement in the financial position. If the new Budget shows that the improvement which Government have assumed does not mean due reduction of tax burdens, they cannot but lay themselves open to the charge that their respect for pledges is rather one-sided.

INEXCUSABLE INJUSTICE.

The Legislative Assembly did well to adopt without division the resolution urging Government to remove the disqualification in respect of the eligibility of Pandit Dwarkaprasad Misra of Jubulpore and Chowdhury Ashrafuddin for election as members of the Assembly. Government gracelessly opposed the resolution but refused to state the reasons for imposing the ban upon these leaders. The excuse that the information received against them, was of a confidential character will hardly satisfy anyone. Naturally most members of the Assembly refused to accept the plea, which perhaps means nothing more than that Government's reasons for the ban cannot bear open public criticism.

NATIONAL UNITY.

It is difficult to understand the flippant talk in which some of our Municipal Corporators indulged on Monday about the meaning of national unity and the "serious difficulties" in teaching it and the "various complications with which the whole question is fraught." The term 'national unity' is at least as clear as Imperial unity which is being impressed upon millions of school children in India and other parts of the British Empire. And the importance of inculcating national unity upon school children through their daily lessons and otherwise should be obvious to all Indians with even a spark of patriotism in them. We fear the Schools Committee has unduly exaggerated the difficulties of formulating lessons to impress national unity on children. We trust it will consider the question more earnestly and without any further delay.

CONGRESS IN CORPORATION.

The statement issued by Mr. K. F. Nariman with regard to the formation of a Nationalist Party in the Corporation including the Congress members deserve to be seriously considered by the citizens of Bombay and by Congressmen in particular. The tentative programme suggested for the party by Mr. Nariman is good enough so far as it goes. But the more pertinent question is whether it is expedient for the Congress group to give up its identity and merge entirely in a body wherein it may be called upon to submit, in the name of party discipline, to a course of action against recognised Congress principles. We shall say more on the subject when the committee appointed for the purpose publishes its draft constitution and programme of the proposed Nationalist Party.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Well Rejected

Some grandmotherly people are so much perturbed over the rejection of the J. P. C. Report by the Assembly that they seem to believe the Heavens will come down upon poor India if the crumbs thrown by the benign Government are not picked up with avidity. Nothing of the kind, India could afford to wait until good sense dawns upon the British people. Half-hearted treatment of a chronic disease is worse than the disease itself.—"Deccan Times."

Irony Of Fate

It is an irony of fate that, while the Assembly has rejected the reforms for all practical purposes, they are still being discussed in the House of Commons in all seriousness. We wonder why there is so much fuss over them. India will consider it no loss and will indeed heave a sigh of relief if the whole Bill over which a wordy warfare is going on in the House of Commons is unceremoniously thrown into the waste paper basket. Let none think that Sir Samuel Hoare's belated and most unsatisfactory announcement regarding Dominion Status will satisfy any section of Indians The illusory nature of the announcement lies on the face it. Even the ultra-Moderate Indians will not take any consolation from an announcement which makes no mention of the time when Dominion Status will be reached and which does not concede the right of secession to Indians.—"Forward."

"Sir Thomas Inskip declared that Britain's task was largely to attract into the legislatures and ministries men who would be satisfied by the ambitions that these new reforms would offer."

Agreed. A study of the recent divisions in the Assembly supplies the men and, incidently some useful criteria. The Ghaznavis, Yakubs, Kollengodes, Mody's and Jehangirs measure the "ambitions that these reforms would satisfy" as also the ambitions of India that they are designed to frustrate.

But our thanks to Sir Thomas for confessing the aims and objects of the "new reforms".

* * * *

When requested, in connection with the Assembly debates reports, that the "principal Indian", newspapers be made available in the Library of the Commons Sir Samuel Hoare promptly refused saying "that is outside any province."

The "C and M. Gazette", the "Statesman", the "Madras Mail" and the "Times of India" must now voluntarily supply copies—adding their sense of deep grief at being disowned so unceremoniously by the Secretary of State.

We are not quite sure about the qualifications of "Justice", the "Star of India" and the "Pioneer".

* * * *

We have great pleasure in announcing to all concerned and even to those unconcerned that His Highness the Aga Khan hitherto known to an ignorant world as a millionaire aristocrat-plutocrat, confirmed believer in vested interests and determined supporter of the British "Empire" has almost turned "Socialist". Comrades should heartily welcome this great and valuable accession to their ranks. But they would also do well to remember the useful—almost as useful as safety first—advice not to look a gift horse too closely in the mouth.

* * * *

Addressing an open air lunch gathering of knights and Khan Bahadurs in Delhi, His Highness is reported by the "Times of India" to have said, "Betterment of the masses could only be achieved by socialism, every one working for the entire social fabric". The report does not say whether he went on to explain himself. We cannot, therefore, say whether by Socialism his Highness means "Socialism" i.e., socialisation of the means of production, distribution and exchange etc., or the "social" obligations—Dinners, At Homes, Charities, Slumming etc. —of Capitalism and Landlordism. But sufficient unto the year is the sensation thereof. For the rest let us wait for H. H's next visit in 1936.

* * * *

Meanwhile, now that the lead has been given, we confidently hope that his followers, led by the Nawab of Chhatari—President, we believe of the U. P. Zemindars' Association—will go one better and outrage the word Socialism with a vengeance.

* * * *

Here our Junior Colleague demands to know "If we have Marxist Socialists, Leninist Socialists, Trotskyite Socialists, Royist Socialists etc., why not Aga Khan Socialists?"

* * * *

His Highness the Aga Khan alighted, on his return from Delhi, at Dadar whence, says the report, he proceeded to the Willingdon Sports Club to play golf.

In anticipation of due authority to do so, we hereby contradict the above report. His Highness did alight at Dadar. But not to play golf. He, in fact, visited the countryside to scrape some acquaintance with rural life and work in connection with his socialist programme for the "Masses".

His Highness will also, of course, have a look into the urban conditions. But in this connection, it is not yet known, whether he proposes to visit workers' chawls in Bombay.

Meanwhile, "Fore!"

* * * *

GENEVA, Feb. 11.

A serious view is taken of the latest developments in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute. . . . ."

We wonder if it will culminate in drastic action against Abys—we, mean, the offender.

* * * *

The Italian Government, does not, says a Rome message, intend war if it can possibly be avoided.

And the only possible way of avoiding war is for Abyssinia to surrender without war.

Labour Amendment Defeated In Commons

No Huckstering Spirit In Reforms, Pleads Baldwin

Churchill's Bogey Of Lancashire As Hostage To India

LANSBURY'S REPLY TO INSKIP

India Bill Given Second Reading Without Division

In the House of Commons, the Labour amendment was defeated by 404 votes to 133.

After the rejection, the Bill was given a second reading without a division.

LANSBURY'S REJOINDER—

In the course of the debate, Mr. Lansbury replying to Inskip theory of Dominion Status for India said that the Attorney-General had told them that the right to secede did not exist. If South Africa, Australia or any Dominions desired to go out of the Commonwealth of Nations, no one would say that this country would go to war to keep them in. What right then had we to say that the Indian people must stay in. He had never met an Indian who advocated cutting the painter from Britain. He believed that the one thing Indians wanted was partnership, comradeship, and friendship. We did not give Indians a chance of agreeing to the Bill but it was said it was right to give that chance to the Princes.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Sir Thomas Inskip said the reason for the difficulty in defining the Dominion Status lay in the fact that it was a matter of life and spirit, and was a growing and not a dead thing of legal form. "Put the phrase Dominion Status into the preamble as a status you were conferring on India," he said, "and you will have a ready-made in a few years, a series of lawyers' wrangles with regard to whether it was the Dominion Status of 1935 or whatever the year might be. It is a Dominion Status before and after the Statute of Westminster, for it is idle to pretend that the Statute altered Dominion Status at all.

The "State of Westminster" gave Dominions increased powers of legislation and unrestricted powers with one exception—an important exception—with regard to the constitution art of the dominions. They have no power to alter those Acts, except under certain conditions. It legalised what has long been a constitutional usage that prevented the Imperial Parliament from legislating for Dominions without their consent."

Difficult Problems

Sir Thomas Inskip reminded that five of the most important sections were not to apply to Australia, Newzealand and Newfoundland. He continued: "Far be it from me to minimise the importance of the Statute of Westminster. It was accepted in the spirit wherein it was offered as establishing beyond the possibility of a quibble the full equality of the status of Britain and the dominions, each of which has its own view point and its own favourite position—but let me add always within the British Empire.

Sir Thomas Inskip said that India should some day, in the fullness of time, enter into the same rights as the dominions. He said: "I very sincerely affirm it to be our purpose, but let me add this. It is obvious to all that India from her size, position and strategic position, will have more difficult problems presented to her than even those that have been presented to the Governments of their dominions. That we are bound, indeed pledged, to help her in her development, so that she can deal with those problems is accepted by everyone. The Bill is an instrument, by wise use of which, India can take great stride forward towards the attainment of aims set out in the preamble."

Proudest Day For England.

Sir Thomas Inskip proceeded: "She has difficulties to surmount. They are difficulties which she alone can solve and she can solve them only by the use which her statesmen make of the powers conferred by this Bill for that purpose. In pursuing her course it is worth while for all this country and India to remember that the special arrangements, indeed the statutory safeguards, are freely negotiated and freely agreed and are not inconsistent with the ultimate attainment of the position of a dominion within the Empire.

Sir Thomas said some conservatives seemed to view with misgiving the prospect of India ever taking place in a free and full association with other members of the British Commonwealth. "I would rather say with Macaulay" he said, "that it would be one of the proudest days in the annals of England."

Right To Secede.

Sir Thomas Inskip dealt finally with the question of the so-called right to secede and regretted that the question should have been asked. He reminded the House what Balfour had said in 1926: "You might as well consider all the causes of divorce before you decide upon the problems of matrimony." Sir Thomas said: "We are engaged here in building up the British Empire, not only today but every day." He regarded the question of secession as academic, and one that was likely to be academic as regards India and every other Dominion within the Empire.

Some people were always taking temperature of the Empire to see whether it was in danger, of contracting a malady. It would be time to do that when the Empire is much less vigorous and healthy than to-day. He said: I deprecate these questions.

Sir Henry Page-croft and Mr. William Davidson interjected: "Indians are saying it."

Sir Thomas Inskip replied: "I am aware of that. I deprecate that both Indians and Englishmen should raise this question so much. There is no possibility of it ever arising as a matter of practical politics in the life-time of this Parliament, or of any that we can foresee. Although, some Englishmen and Indians may discuss it as an academic question, there is no real possibility of its being entertained as a practical proposition in India."

Mr. William Davidson said: "It is a proposal of the Congress."

Pledges To India.

Sir Thomas Inskip said if the members insisted on an answer, they were entitled thereto: "All our pledges to India are pledges relating to the future development of India within the Empire as the preamble says, 'as an integral part of the Empire.' It was so stated in the Irwin declaration, and would apply even if it was not so stated as that declaration put forward, and put forward only as an interpretation of the preamble. Quite obviously, these pledges do not include any promise of a status outside the British Empire, or a constitution intended to be used to take India out of the Empire. The words "Dominion Status" are meaningless apart from the Empire. Indeed, the words of the 1926 declaration describe Dominions as autonomous communities within the British Empire. We believe that all reasonable adjustments can be made in the future as they were made in the past. There are undoubtedly peculiar ties and special obligations affecting the

(Continued on page 13.)

KING'S JUBILEE CELEBRATION

Empire Message Will Be Broadcast On May 6

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The King has arranged to broadcast a message to the Empire on the evening of May 6, which will be the principal day for the celebration of the jubilee, though the official programme continues until June 20 when the King inspects the police in Hyde Park, after having previously inspected the Air Force at Maidenhead, hold a military review at Aldershot and a Naval Review at Spithead.

Their Majesties on May 6 will attend a thanksgiving service at St. Paul's. Boyscouts are planning a countrywide chain of bon fires and public buildings will be floodlit. On four successive Saturday afternoons, the weather permitting, Their Majesties will drive through various parts of London.—Reuter's Special.

EARTHQUAKE IN KABUL

Shock Lasts For 50 Seconds

PESHAWAR, Feb. 12.

An earthquake shock lasting fifty seconds was felt at Kabul at 6-20 a.m. on the 3rd February—A.P.

JAPANESE LEGATION ON FIRE

PESHAWAR, Feb. 12.

It is learnt that a fire broke out at the Japanese Legation in Kabul on February 5th but was extinguished by the police before much damage was caused.—A.P.

FINED FOR POSSESSING SWEEPSTAKE TICKETS

LONDON, February 12.

What is believed to be the first fine of its kind, was inflicted at the Wimbledon Police court to-day on David Holton, a stock clerk charged with having three books of Irish Sweepstakes in his possession for the purpose of sale or distribution. He was fined 50 shillings.—Reuter.

JAPANESE MINISTER IN KABUL

Cementing Friendly Relations Between Two Countries

PESHAWAR, Feb. 12.

Since his arrival His Excellency M. Kitada, Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary at Kabul has been taking a keen interest in Afghan affairs and has inspected some educational institutions state "Islah".

According to the paper His Excellency in the course of an interview at Kabul had expressed his sincere good feelings towards Afghanistan and has displayed a sense of pleasure at his appointment as the First Japanese Minister at Kabul. Both Japan and Afghanistan being Oriental countries. His Excellency hoped that the friendly relations between the Governments would be further cemented.—A.P.

PARIS, Feb. 12.

The French Champion Maurice Holtzer outpointed the American World Featherwieght Champion Freddie Miller in a ten round contest. The title however was not at stake.—Reuter.

Reforms Inquest In Council Of State

Sethna Merely Condemns Scheme, While Sapru Refuses To Touch It

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

The three-day debate in the Council of State on the J. P. C. Report commenced this morning. Nine amendments were tabled.

The Progressive Party which constitutes the chief Opposition in the House tabled the following amendment last night in the name of their leader Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted namely (1) that the scheme of constitution reform formulated in the J. P. C. Report is entirely unacceptable to this Council and to the bulk of the people of India and this Council therefore recommends to the Governor General in Council that he may be pleased to inform His Majesty's Government that the Council desires that legislation based on the report should not be proceeded with. This Council further urges that immediate steps should be taken to frame a constitution which would establish real responsible Government, both in the Centre and the Provinces. (2) This Council does not deem it expedient to express any opinion on the Communal Award."

GOVT. MOTION.

Sir Fazli Husain moving the Government motion for consideration of the J. P. C. Report said that the subject was not a new one. This Council had already discussed the White Paper at considerable length. The question of reforms had been before the public for more than seven years. He asked non-official members to move only such amendments as could be usefully discussed. He proposed to say nothing more at this stage, and was prepared to give an answer on behalf of the Government, if necessary, at the conclusion of the debate.

The President in referring to various amendments on the agenda announced that Messrs. Hussain Imam, Sapru, Jagdish Prasad and Abdul Hafeez had intimated that they were not moving their amendments.

As for Mr. P. C. D. Chari's amendment which included the question of relations with Burma, the President said that this could be discussed separately towards the conclusion of the debate or as an amendment to a general amendment that might be moved.

The President followed the same procedure as adopted in the Assembly and asked members formally to move their respective amendments.

AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Ramsarandas moved his amendment, followed by Sir Phiroze Sethna after whom came Mr. Ghasanfar Ali Khan with an amendment more or less on the same lines as Mr. Jinnah's amendment.

Lastly, Mr. Yamin Khan moved his amendment which declared that though the report fell far short of the aspirations of political parties in India, the scheme proposed a constitution which was an advance over the present constitution and should be given a fair trial in working by the people of India.

SETHNA'S INDICTMENT.

A number of Assembly members occupied the gallery, when Sir Phiroze Sethna spoke. He occupied one hour and gave expression to the views generally of the Liberal Federation, as also his own personal view that the suggestions contained in the Joint Memorandum of the British Indian Delegates should be given effect to in order to make the scheme acceptable to Indian opinion.

He wanted to know first if Government members were going to vote as in the Asembly, for then he feared that the result of any amendment moved would be a foregone conclusion.

If anybody thought that the J. P. C. Report had the support of any thinking section of opinion in India, then he was either blind or was deliberately dishonest to himself. The resolution adopted by the Assembly showed that the Indian States need not be dragged in, for that would delay the progress of British India. But Sir Phiroze Sethna maintained that Federation was the accepted ideal and that should be pursued. But there were too many and stringent safeguards. Unfortunately for some of them, Congressmen were responsible by their talks of repudiation, etc. But even then the British Government had no reason to propose so many safeguards based on complete distrust of Indians. In the face of those, Ministers would become servile to the Governors in the Provinces. To suggest that Britishers alone could hold the scales even between the races and communities was a calumny. It was an acme of vanity to suggest that the gift of impartiality had been bestowed by Providence on Britishers alone. With such safeguards, there was bound to be too many conflicts between Governors and Ministers, unless the latter behaved in a servile manner.

BLOW TO INDIAN SHIPPING

Sir Phiroze Sethna characterised the proposal not to reserve coastal trade of Indian Shipping as the grossest piece of injustice, and quoted from the Mercantile Marine Committee and also from the evidence of Sir Alfred Watson formerly of the "Statesman" before the Joint Select Committee in support of reservation. Unless Indian coastal trade was reserved for Indian Shipping, there was every chance of its being strangled by British competition.

GIANT AND DWARF ANALOGY.

Sir Phiroze Sethna also referred to the suggestion in the J. P. C. Report giving reciprocal treatment to Indian shipping in British waters, and called it a "downright hypocrisy." Reciprocity must imply certain measure of equality or similarity of conditions in countries concerned. Otherwise, it was a case of fight between a giant and a dwarf. The claim had been made that the British people allowed all foreigners to ply in British waters. They did so simply because, the coastal trade of England, in foreign bottoms did not exceed two per cent. of the total coastal Trade. By giving British interests a free hand in the coastal trade of India, reservation of coastal trade to India, was absolutely knocked on the head. Yet the demand of India was just, for according to the League of Nations Report, 27 out of 32 maritime countries had reserved their coastal trade to their own nationals. Great Britain was not included in the 27 countries which had reserved coastal trade, because she had the benefit of her navigation laws for over a century, and there was even now a proposal to reserve British Imperial coasting trade to British ships.

SCHEME MUST BE ALTERED.

Proceeding, Sir Phiroze Sethna criticised "the Administrative Safeguards." As for defence he said the proposal in the J. P. C. Report is reactionary, as the Federal Ministry would have no legal or constitutional share in the control of military Government. There was the fear that the defence of India might be taken over by the British Government as an Imperial Department, thereby making full Federal Res-

(Continued on page 10).

Subedar Denounces J. P. C. Report

"Khatara" With Rolls Royce Brake

TAIRSEE'S PICTURE OF J. P. C. REFORMS

Indian Merchants' Chamber Condemns Scheme

"There can be no solution for India's growing poverty and the deterioration of the condition of the masses and the terrible unemployment among her population, till real power is transferred to Indians, who would engage themselves in constructive activity and who would then be expected to make the necessary sacrifices, as have been made in other countries, for the sake of the nation."

"The essence of the safeguards in the J. P. C. Constitution, stated in its simplest form, is that the Viceroy at the Centre or the Governors in the Provinces, can, in case of need, take over the executive power and rule, if necessary, by force," so said Mr. Manu Subedar, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the course of his address at the general body meeting of the Chamber, held on Tuesday evening.

A resolution condemning the J. P. C. Constitution as conceived in a spirit of Imperialist domination and economic exploitation was passed unanimously by the Chamber.

Mr. Manu Subedar, who presided, said in the course of his speech that it was usual in official speeches to expect political moderation from businessmen. Efforts have even been made to separate commerce from politics. These counsels of perfection, which our rulers desire us to observe in this country, are however, intended for Indian businessmen only, because there has not been any section more bitterly opposed to Indian political advance than the European businessmen in India. The standard appears also to be somewhat different for the United Kingdom, as Lancashire has taken over many decades a very sinister interest in the Indian political situation and even to-day it is Lancashire, that is looming large in the field. Are the European businessmen in India and in the United Kingdom showing moderation with regard to the Indian political situation?

We have no hesitation in saying that the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report and the Bill which has been framed thereafter, are very unsatisfactory from this point of view. It is not our reputation for moderation, which we have to take care of, but the genuine interests of this country and of the masses which are involved.

REPLY TO CRITICS.

Mr. Subedar continuing said: "I have read the debates and recent pronouncements on the Indian situation in the United Kingdom. I read that political progress in India was regarded as a peril to British industry. We are entitled, therefore, in our turn, to think that Indian liberty and autonomy stinks in the nostril of British businessmen and their interference is a peril to the political progress of India."

Dealing with the question of "Safeguards" and "Discrimination," Mr. Subedar quoted from the "News of the World," the most widely read newspaper in the United Kingdom, the following:

'The essence of these safeguards, stated in its simplest form, is that the Viceroy at the Centre, or the Governors in the provinces, can, in case of need, take over the executive power and rule, if necessary, by force."

BRITAIN FOOLS INDIA.

Continuing he said: "British statesmen were under-rating not only the intelligence of the Indians but their sense of humour, when they make out that the shortcomings of the proposed constitution are due, not to the selfishness and greed of Britain, but to the inherent defects of the situation in India itself. No patriotic Indian could be blind to the shortcomings as to the personnel and organization of his own people, but the remedy for this can only come from political progress and from real transfer of power, and it is an eye-wash to suggest that there is no room for such transfer until absolute unity and the disappearance of all communal consciousness have arisen. The exit of communalism would be only made possible by the advent of nationalism. Because this is the only solution, the Indian public has urged British statesmen to make an advance acceptable to India,—an advance on the lines of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, rather than on the lines of the Joint Select Committee's Report.

HUMILIATING INDIANS

The constitution, which is proposed, is full of suspicion and distrust of the Indian, and it will seriously handicap him at home and humiliate him abroad. It does not disclose the desire of England to place the relationship between England and India on the only permanent basis,—that of even-handed justice in all economic issues between England and India."

RESOLUTION

The following resolution was formally moved:—

"This Special General Meeting of Indian Merchants' Chamber is of opinion that the proposed scheme of Constitution for Government of India is conceived in a spirit of Imperialist domination and economic expoitation and transfers no real power to the people of India. The effect of financial and commercial safeguards through reserve powers of Governor-General and Governors will paralyse Indian Legislatures and Ministers and prevent all effective action for securing India's economic prosperity. The acceptance of such a Constitution will retard, instead of furthering, the political and economic progress of India."

PURELY GASTRONOMICAL.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee in the course of his speech said that every Indian born and even unborn knew as why Englishmen came to India. They came to India for 'gastronomical reasons." Later they became the rulers, but could not give up their mentality of businessmen and have always been looking at India and its problems from businessman's point of view.

The English papers have been saying that England would be prepared to lose any other part of the Empire but not India, as it would relegate the British Empire to the fourth or the fifth place in the world. Since people in India had been demanding reforms, they have got it. They demanded a Rolls Royce and they have got a 'Khatara' with a Rolls Royce brake. Englishmen are prepared or would condescend to give India some political reforms, but they could not think and would refuse any reforms as far as commerce was concerned. They were against the commercial progress in India. The Communal Award would break the country into different communal sections quarrelling with each other. The speaker said that there could be no nationalism based on communalism. Here the speaker analysed the voting value of each community and said that while the European got a rupee, the Anglo-Indian got 5-1|2 annas, the Christion got 1-1|4 annas, the Muslim 2-1|2 pice and the Hindu one pice.

Continuing the speaker said that if anyone had a notion that Englishmen came to India for the benefit of India, the J. P. C. Report was an effective reply to them.

REJECT IT

Mr. Nagindas Master supporting the resolution said that the whole country had with one voice condemned the J. P. C. scheme. If India wanted political progress, they could get it not as a favour from outsiders, but by their own strength which they were lacking at present. Mere protests against the Scheme would not

(Continued on page 13.)

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The Nude In Art

IS IT INDICAT ION OF LOWER STANDARD OF MORALITY OR HIGHER INSTINCT OF ARTIST?

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now-a-days it is the practice of representing the nude in brush and stone in museums and exhibitions. Is it an indication of a lower standard of morality of the present generation or higher instincts on the part of the artist? Of course, he will argue somehow thus. "Such representation of the fair human form is a reflection of God's glory. His conception of the pure and the beautiful taking shape and sprouting out of His bosom like a snow-white lily in natural curves and outlines unbroken by clothes and ornaments and the whole in a pose so graceful and modest. If we extend the simile, it is the moon unshadowed by the clouds, a flower unscreened by the leaves, a spotless summer sky delicate in its sheen of naked loveliness, as such, it should be seen in the light divine, with a spirit full of wonder and worship."

It is all well and good as a conception, a theory, but what about its practical effect on the mass of vulgar people? Will they be able to see eye to eye with the artist (taking for granted that all artists draw with a high purpose and not to pamper their low tastes) and become purer and nobler in character or perceive according to their own lights and get demoralized and debased? I am afraid the latter will be the case. Therefore, it is quite necessary that such art should not be kept open for public gaze, but should be reserved for people of good taste and noble understanding.

There is another view of the question. Men are born naked, but it is incumbent on them to put on clothes as they grow up, not only for the sake of protection from weather but for modesty which is God-given. If we do not break that modesty in social life why should we break it in art?—Yours, etc.

"N".

Dr. Deshmukh's Vote

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh who was returned to the Legislative Assembly from this city as a Congress candidate has, it is reported in the local press, voted against the mandate of the Working Committee of the Congress on the question of the Communal Award, last week. Dr. Deshmukh owes an explanation of his conduct in this respect to the public. The Congress Parliamentary Board, who adopted Dr. Deshmukh as their candidate on behalf of this city, must also obtain an explanation of his conduct from Dr. Deshmukh, so far as this question is concerned.—Yours, etc.

S. R. K.

Feb. 12.

"Chronicle" Sunday Edition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please permit me to give expression to my appreciation of, and satisfaction at, the new garb of your Sunday Edition. It is very well got up and has such a lot of interesting articles. There was a great need of a sensible, impartial organ to depict Real India and all its phases. The possibilities in the weekly "Chronicle" are tremendous and it is bound to cater to all tastes. I have often been asked by foreign friends which journal give them a general idea, of India, ancient and modern, at a glance, and I am relieved to think that I can warmly recommend the weekly "Chronicle"—A woman's page, the Sangeet of India—mysticism—novelette, Readers' Parliament, hand crafts and such are extremely attractive features. I hope the Weekly "Chronicle" will encourage new writers even though they make mistakes. Believe me.—Yours, etc.

ATIYA BEGUM.

REFORMS INQUEST IN COUNCIL OF STATE

(Continued from page 9).

ponsibility and Dominion Status impossible.

As for Dominion Status, Sir Phiroze Sethna asked why the Secretary of State allowed ten weeks to elapse before making his statement on the pledges already given? If it was thought that the Secretary of State had bowed to Indian opinion in order to secure general support to the J. P. C. scheme, then it was a false hope. The scheme must be considerably altered, before it could be made acceptable.

LANDHOLDERS' VIEW.

The Maharaja of Dharbanga speaking mainly for the landholders' interests said that remedy prescribed by the proposed scheme was worse than the disease itself. The word of distrust was writ large in the proposed constitution, distrust between rulers and ruled and between different classes and interests caused by a predominating sense of self-interests of the framers. He, however, did not minimise the interval dissensions, in composing which they had miserably failed. Under the circumstances, he would advise instead of wasting energy by following a negative policy, they should utilise the scheme for formulating another with the common consent of every section of the people.

Referring to the advise of the Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly to reject and destroy the scheme, the speaker enquired if he had any substitute ready to replace the proposed scheme. The moment they achieved unity, safeguards and other autocratic powers of the Governor-General and Governors would become dead letter. He particularly stressed the demand of landholders and regretted that they had been only inadequately met. Landholders had no confidence yet in the legislatures and the proposals for the imposition of taxes on agricultural income and inheritance were bound to have serious effects on the position of zemindars in permanently settled areas. He wanted the insertion of a clause among fundamental rights that the Permanent Settlement would not be disturbed. The speaker also pointed out that representation of landholders in Bihar was not adequate. Concluding the Maharaja of Dharbhanga claimed that the J. P. C. had deliberately violated the assurance of religious neutrality given by Queen Victoria and felt that the abandonment of the present policy would throw the apple of discard in the political arena and would shake the faith in British pledges.

J. P. C. REFORMS NOT WANTED.

Mr. Ramsarandas, the Leader of the Progressive Party traced the history of the pledges given by the British Sovereigns and His Majesty's Ministers since the days of the East India Company, and particularly emphasised the Queen's Proclamation and the pledges given during the War. He quoted Mr. Wedgewood Benn, the Labour Secretary of State for India who had declared that Dominion Status was the goal of British policy in India.

He maintained that the latest assurance given by Sir Samuel Hoare in the course of his speech to the Parliament would not carry much weight with the Indian public. Pledges had been repeatedly diluted. The Irwin Gandhi Pact had been ignored; no heed had been paid to the British Indian Memorandum and it was not too much to say that the time and energy expended by Indian Delegates at numerous conferences had been a waste.

The speaker preferred the existing constitution to the one proposed. Concluding Mr. Ramsarandas explained his amendment which was drafted after careful consideration and consultation with various leaders and hoped that the House would endorse it.

THREE YEAR LIMIT.

Mr. B. K. Basu, (Bengal Non-official nominated) appealed for a change of spirit both on the part of the giver and of the taker. He described the reforms as constituting a definite advance which should be given a trial. The cry of rejection was unreal, for the reforms would be worked and those who talked of rejection would have to regret the day.

Being a supporter of the Federal Idea, Mr. Basu wanted three years to be given to the States to join the Federation and thereafter, if the Indian States had not joined it, British India should be given responsible Government at the Centre. If the States could not make a choice in three years they would not do so in twenty or even thirty years. If Federation did not materialise in three years, there was no reason why British India should not be given a suitable constitution with responsibility at the Centre.

Before India could reach Dominion Status, she must have an army, and so Indian nationals must join the army in increasing numbers and the number of mercenaries employed in the Indian army should be reduced.

NEGATION OF DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Mahmood Suhrawardy criticised certain objectionable features of the J. P. C. Report and protested against the suggestion to tax agricultural incomes. He strongly criticised indirect election to the Federal Legislature and characterised the provision of Second Chambers in the Provinces as the negation of democracy.

Mr. Choudhry Muhammadin thought that the rejection of the proposed constitution would leave them in uncertainty and more trouble.

BLAMES CONGRESS.

Mr. Ernest Miller welcomed the J. P. C. scheme as a wonderful piece of constructive work and emphasised that Sir Samuel Hoare's recent statement that the preamble to the 1919 Act will remain and Dominion Status was the ultimate goal of India should surely be satisfactory.

Referring to the attitude of the Congress, Mr. Miller thought that they were doing a great disservice to their country, as it had created ill-will both in India and in England. He hoped, however that Congress would realise the mistake in time and work out the reforms.

Mr. Heramaprasad Barua considered the scheme as not only not in the interest of India, but even not in the interests of Britain. The speaker hoped that the Secretary of State's announcement of Dominion Status during the second reading of the India Bill would prove a prelude to the enlargement of India's liberties to the same extent as enjoyed by other Dominions.

RETALIATORY POWERS.

Mr. Bannerji said that the very conception of the report had been made with the definite motive of keeping the country under the bondage of British officers and under the mortgage of British capitalists.

India's first and foremost demand for Dominion Status was for the purposes of having retaliatory measures against those Dominions which had or would have anti-Indian legislation, but though the power of reciprocity against the Dominions was being admitted on the one hand, in effect it was being made nugatory by bringing in the question of domicile of all British subjects in the United Kingdom. Safeguards, if at all to be embodied in any future constitution, must be made applicable to the natural born United Kingdom subjects having no commercial or professional connection with any Dominions Such subjects must be differentiated from British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Jagdishprasad said that the J. P. C. report failed to meet India's demands for political or economic rights. In conclusion, he said that nothing short of the scheme adumbrated in the Joint Memorandum would satisfy him.

SAPRU'S INDICTMENT.

Mr. P. N. Sapru supporting the resolution of Mr. Ramsarandas emphatically rejected the scheme, and preferred to remain under the present constitution, however intolerable and humiliating it might be. He frequently quoted from the Liberal Federations resolutions and speeches of Mr. Sastri whose lead he was prepared to accept.

He said that there might be some like Mr. Yamin Khan who were of the view that the constitution should be worked. But it would be touched by Liberals, if touched at all, in a spirit of militancy. "We may be helpless today, but we shall not be weak tomorrow."

It was in this hope that the Liberals rejected the scheme at the Poona Conference, at which there was absolute unity among them on this point.

Every single suggestion of the British Indian Memorandum had been ignored. Proceeding, he criticised the constitution at the centre as a weak anaemic federation, shadowy responsibility and objectionable features of safeguards retarding the progress of India towards democracy.

There were special powers given to the Governor-General in the field of commerce, law and order, in respect of affirmative and preventive legislation, and powers also preventing the course of discussion in the Central Legislature.

HITLER MODEL.

The Railway Authority and the Reserve Bank would be taking away control of legislature regarding those matters. What was left of responsibility? How could anything be done to improve matters with the Central Legislature elected under the system of indirect election with communal representation, special interests and election by methods of single transferable vote? There would really be a unicameral legislature of all interests, except the poor and downtrodden Such constitution at the centre was one which might be the envy of even a Mussolini and Hitler.

And in the Provinces, there would be a new type of dyarchy, for there would be two parallel Governments, one composed of the Ministers and the other of the Governor with the Special Powers and Safeguards and, no real transfer of power into the hands of Indians. The Governor could even suspend the constitution, including the legislatures. The Ministers were supposed to be in charge of law and order but the information on which they might have to proceed will be a reserved subject.

Referring to the recent statement of Sir Samuel Hoare on Dominion Status, Mr. Sapru said that it was vague and not going to be embodied in the Statute. Hence it was unacceptable. If Dominion Status, as understood in the Commonwealth was not embodied in the preamble to the Government of India Bill, then Britain should not blame the Indian youth, if they worked for independence.

The debate continues to-morrow.—A. P.

BUS STRIKERS' PROCESSION

Will Call Upon Black-Legs To Join

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 12.

The strike of drivers of motor buses plying on hire continues although buses were plying with new drivers. The strikers will take out processions, and issue leaflets calling upon new drivers to join the strike.—A.P.

VILLAGE UPLIFT IN VISAPUR

(From A Correspondent).

VISAPUR, (By Mail).

Under the auspices of the Visapur Village Up-Lift Committee, a grand meeting of the residents of Visapur and the neighbouring eight or nine villages, was held on 25th January when Mr. Sahebzada Sardar Muhamad the Collector of Ratnagiry presided. A pandal was erected opposite the Visapur Dharmashala and nearly 700 people, including representatives of all communities attended the meeting.

At the beginning, Mr. Karnik Government Pleader delivered a lecture on the "Village Uplift the benefits derived therefrom and the work done by the Village Uplift Committee of Visapur."

The President personally saw the work done by the Uplift Committee and expressed his satisfaction. He hoped that it would soon be an ideal institution.

POLICE HUNT FOR "ELDER MOTHER"

Bombay Press Raided And 1,000 Copies Of Book Seized

The residence of Mr. Gadre of the "Nirbhud," a Bombay weekly, at the Charni Road Junction was raided by Sub-Inspector Akut of the Bombay Police on Tuesday afternoon and about 1,000 copies of the Marathi publication entitled "Elder Mother" by Mr. D. N. Shikare, of "Kesari" were seized.

Mr. Gadre is the Printer of the book in question.

Industrial Schools In Bhiwani District

(From A Correspondent).

BHIWANI, Feb. 11.

Rai Bahadur Bissessur Lal Moti Lal Halwasiya, Gram Seva Mandal, Bhiwani, District Hissar, had decided to open two cottage industrial schools in the villages of tehsil Bhiwani.

In the general meeting of Rai Bahadur Bissessur Lal Moti Lal Halwasiya Gram Seva Mandal, Bhiwani, which took place on 27th January last at Bhiwani, it was decided to start, at two different places in the Bhiwani tehsil, such work as the villagers could easily learn viz., wheel-spinning and cotton-weaving.

The soil of this tehsil is mostly "barani" and unirrigated. There is no rain practically throughout the year. People generally have no work to do. In most of the villages, people utilise their spare time in preparing ropes from 'munj.' Now people are taking interest in the spinning of wheel and cotton-weaving at the above mentioned schools.

Jubbulpore: Three persons have been arrested in connection with the murder of Abdul Sakur Paherwan. They were produced in the court and bail was refused. —United Press

OFFSHOOT OF LOW WAGES

Union Negotiates For Ahmedabad Mill Strikers

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 12.

The weavers of Madhubhai Mill who were recently employed in place of old men who went on strike, struck work yesterday afternoon complaining that they were paid extremely low wages. They approached the Secretary of Labour Association who were negotiating with the Mill authorities through Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mill Agent. Most of the strikers resumed work this morning.—A.P.

SPECIAL STAFF FOR MALARIA

Ahmedabad Municipality's Health Campaign

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 12.

The Municipality resolved yesterday night to employ special staff to combat Malaria at an annual expense of Rs. 23,320.

It was stated in the course of the debate that about 100 men were daily suffering from Malaria of whom twenty died daily.—A.P.

ALLAHABAD 'VARSITY UNION'S ADDRESS TO TAGORE

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 12.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore received an address of welcome this evening at Allahabad University from the University Union despite indisposition and was presented with a purse

Some Muslim students, however, attempted to create a disturbance but failed.—A. P.

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A FEW FROM THE LATEST

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Many thanks for your perfume and Toilet Gift Box of your manufacture they are excellent.
J. R. GHASAL, Bar.-at-Law.

Dear Sir Filibhit, 13-2-34.
Many thanks for your box of Perfume and toilet. I always use your Salin Hair oil and Brilliantine in my home and find them very good.
RAI BAHADUR, Civil Surgeon.

Dear Sir, Motilal Mansion, Bombay, 11-11-34.
Many thanks for your gift box of Toilet and Perfumes. Preparations and they are highly appreciated.
Dr. ..... SURGEON, F.R.C.S., of K.E.M. Hospital, BOMBAY.

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Baroda Letter

CONVOCATION OF U. P. AYURVEDIC COLLEGE

Dewan's Advice To Licentiates

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA, Feb. 11.

The twelfth annual convocation ceremony of Sheth Ujamsee Pitamdardas Ayurvedic College of Patan was held yesterday in the College Central Hall when Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar conferred degree of "Licentiate in Ayurvedic Medicine" to the licentiates of the College amidst a large and distinguished gathering of officials and citizens.

Dr. Sumant Mehta expressed regret for the sad demise of Naibdewan Rao Bahadur Ramlalbhai Desai, who was one of the pioneers of the College. He urged the necessity of an anatomical hall for the College. He requested Government to give more facilities to the licentiates of the College and applauded for the post of a Unani Hakim in the College.

Dewan Sir Krishnamachariar in his Convocation address urged the licentiates to maintain the standard and to keep up the prestige of the institution. He appealed them to continue their studies on a scientific and systematic basis and not to allow knowledge to be rusty. He finally said that they should cultivate the spirit of self-sacrifice and of lore in order to talk and walk with the village folk nicely. He wished success in their future career.

INDIA BILL DEBATE IN COMMONS

(Continued from Page 4)

the voice of British trade as a whole in the unanimous resolution passed by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, including the Manchester Chamber on January 2, supporting the recommendations, including safeguards. Those safeguards said Mr. Baldwin, are in the Bill.

Proceeding to stress on the importance of trade not only to Britain but to India, Mr. Baldwin recalled what he had said! "We laid at Ottawa foundations for Imperial trade, but it requires real statesmanship in all parts of the Empire to build on those foundations." They had begun with India in the same way as they were attempting with the dominions to make trade agreements really by goodwill and in accordance with our mutual interests. He did not say it would be easy with the dominions. From what I saw of India at Ottawa, I am sure that she desires, as much as we do, to take full part in any trade agreement with us and the Dominions. I am convinced that is the right line of development. I am not upset by one or two setbacks. There have been some very encouraging results as well".

Continuing, Mr. Baldwin said that he was sure the less they discussed trade relationship either with India or the Dominions on the platform and the more they did it in the council chamber the better would be the result. (Cheers.)

Referring to pledges, Mr. Baldwin accepted that the House of Commons was the judge on pace—whether it should be retrogression or progress, and expressed the view that they were bound to go as far as possible in the direction of giving effect to pledges as their judgment of the present circumstances in India permitted. As long as they could do that, nobody could charge them with breach of faith. If they failed, they broke faith and were untrue to the tradition of Imperial policy. If the Empire to-day was loyal, it was largely because we conceded with good judgment and in good time the reasonable claims of the units of the Empire gradually to become controllers of their own affairs. (Cheers.) The principles applied elsewhere applied equally to India. The sole question was the determination, to the best of our power, of the extent of advance which was feasible.

WORKING OF THE BILL

It was a most difficult question. We spared no pains on it. "The infallibility in political affairs is, unfortunately, an unobtainable ideal, but I am convinced that on this particular subject we have never got nearer to it of with a more united opinion than now, because we have the opinion of the great majority of the Select Committee and the endorsement of both Houses. If in these circumstances, Government have failed and Parliament failed to pass the Bill, we should lay ourselves open to the reproach of breaking faith." (Cheers.)

Mr. Baldwin was undismayed by reports from India or people declaring that they would not collaborate and said: "All official advices we get state that the Bill will be worked."

REPLY TO CHURCHILL

Mr. Baldwin said that Mr. Churchill's suggestion that the Bill should be taken in two parts was impossible. The Bill stood as a whole and was comprehensive of a single scheme which could not be divided and Federation was an essential part.

Speaking for myself and I know for many of my colleagues our views are that we should be extremely apprehensive about granting the measure of provincial autonomy provided for if it were not for what we believe to be the security given in Federation. (Cheers.)

Mr. Baldwin recalled that there was no division on the Bill in 1919 and said that Sir Henry Page Croft had stated on that occasion that he always held the dream of dominion powers in the Empire (Cheers and laughter.) It was true that on that occasion Sir Henry Page Croft had qualified his words by saying: "Don't wreck the machine in your haste."

Sir Henry Page Croft's dream in the process of years, was now becoming a nightmare to Sir Henry Page Croft. To Mr. Baldwin, it was still a dream.

Concluding, Mr. Baldwin said: Sir Henry and others and I worked for Imperial unity and Imperial preference for 32 years. We had difficulties, but we had seen that great policy adopted and adopted in such a way that it would be the policy of this country for many years. I believe that there is no part of the Empire which can play a greater part in the Empire than India. We are offering her an opportunity of making a considerable step forward to the day when she will be a full partner in the Empire. Let us welcome to our Commonwealth the Indian peoples, the majority of whom I am confident, have no greater ambition than to see their country play a great part in that Commonwealth."

NO SECULAR FEUD

"We have had no secular feud with Indian peoples, as, alas, our people had in Ireland. There have been mistakes, but we have always had more friends in India than enemies. Let us not, in offering what we believe to be a precious gift, do it in any huckstering spirit. When it passed Parliament, let them know that we have offered it willingly and generously with a full heart and with full sympathy for the difficulties they will have to undergo, but in the full confidence that, whichever trials and tribulations they may have to work through in the next generation, the end is assured and that India with the rest of the Empire blended together indissolubly under the British Crown may exist for the peace and the betterment of the world generation after generation." (Loud cheers.)

After the rejection of the Labour amendment, the Bill was given the second reading without a division.

SECOND READING PASSED

The House adopted without discussion a money resolution authorising for the purposes of the Act the payment by Parliament of the Secretary of State's salary and other financial charges as set forth in the financial memorandum attached to the Bill.—Reuter.

ROOT CAUSE OF ALL TROUBLES

Dramatist Condemns Caste-Barriers At R. B. Mela Gathering

The Managing Committee of the Rohidas Balmitra Mela called a general meeting on Saturay night, at the Dhuru Hall, Dadar, under the presidency of Mama Varekar, the famous Marathi dramatist.

At the very outset the boys and girls of the Mela staged some parts of their programme to the satisfaction of the audience.

The Secretary then read out the general report of the Mela and expressed his thanks on behalf of the Committee to the Hindu public of Bombay which invited the Mela at the last Ganeshotsavas. He placed on record his deep sense of regret for the stubborn antipathy of the Managing Committee of the Brahman Sabha for the entrance of the Harijan Melas in the Shankarwadi. He, however, hoped that the coming year would bring about a change of heart among the members of that Committee.

Mama then distributed presents among the boys and girls and presented a gold medal to Master Naradekar whom he patted jubilantly.

With reference to the Secretary's remarks about the Brahman Sabha he said that this kind of mentality which has been going on since long under the name of Brahmism has been the source of almost all troubles among the Hindus and the root cause of their degeneration. If the barriers set up by Brahmism between castes are destroyed the Hindu Society will be strong enough to face any danger. If the Harijans and non-Harijans freely mix up among themselves without any sense of superiority or inferiority in their minds, the young generation of the Hindu Society will be strongly united. This union will be the foundation stone of the nation's liberty.

KABUL BANS FOREIGN GOODS

Export Of Several Articles Also Prohibited

KABUL, Feb. 11.

The Afghan Government have issued a firman prohibiting the import and export of a large number of articles, including Persian and European carpets, shawls, kerchiefs, chairs, tables, earthenware, toys, silk scarfs and gowns.—United Press.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from page 6)

tional regime. It is proof of the party being entrenched and secure in the general support of the community as a whole, that its leaders are reported to have decided to introduce direct elections on universal franchise. Now that the class system was abolished, M. Molotov is reported to have said, they could safely reintroduce the secret ballot, and all that is best in the democratic parliamentary system. Peasants and workers are to be equally represented, and universal suffrage is to be established. The elective principle may even play its part in the constitution of the Central Executive, the nerve centre of the community. The Soviet Government no longer seems to be afraid of internal disruption or revolt from within, despite the recent discoveries of counter-revolutionary plots; and as for external opposition or aggression, hardly any country in Europe or Asia is so well prepared to meet such threats as Soviet Russia. American negotiations for the settlement of Russian debt have broken down; but even that does not alarm the Soviet authorities. Probably, the last word has not yet been said on that subject, by either side.

Gold Clause Decision

In America, the Gold clause decision is, at the moment of writing, still under consideration. But the world seems to be assured there is going to be no material difference, even if the decision should go against Government. The President has taken his measures to meet the situ.. created; perhaps the Exchanges would be kept closed pending the enactment of legislation for undoing the mischief likely to result from an adverse decision, if one comes about. In any case, American Banks are reported to be buying foreign gold and selling dollars freely, as they seem to have no fears about the gold content of the dollar being altered. And the ordinary commercial demand for dollar is so strong that, despite sales of dollars by American banks, its exchange value remains firm in the world markets.

In Ireland, the Aliens Bill repeals a couple of Acts of the British Parliament passed in the days when the war fever was at its worst. It defines an alien to be one who is not a citizen of the Free State; allows him the same rights of inheriting and disposing of property as it allows to Irish Free State citizens, except in regard to certain types of property, like ships. What do British die-hards say to this form of discrimination in their neighbouring island? The Bill empowers Government to exempt from the Act citizens of any country, wherein the citizens of the Free State are exempted from similar restrictions of the corresponding legislation in force. This is an excellent weapon to make bargains with.

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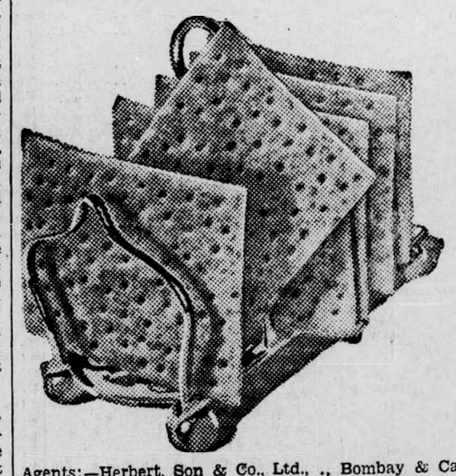

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SUDDEN DROP IN SECURITIES

Political Uncertainty In London

CASH SHARES LOOK DOWN

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Political fears together with week-end failures in commodity markets induced heavy unloading in London Stock Exchange on Monday and 3 1/2 per cent. Indian sterling loan, declined £1 1/2 to £97. It is said that the National Government is facing a break-up. Underwriters in London money market are overloaded with new flotations and are inclined to unload. Thus securities urices have adopted nervous and unsettled course.

The drop in London quotations had a depressing effect on the local market and 3 1/2 per cent Indian rupee paper which closed yesterday at Rs. 98/2 opened to-day at Rs. 97 and declined to Rs. 96/11. There was extensive unloading but the offerings were absorbed by heavy short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 96/15.

The decline in Government Securities had a depressing effect on the cash section of the Share Bazar. The forward market was closed to-day but buyers seem to be losing hopes for the time being. Much depends upon developments in London but operators will adopt cautious attitude.

Central Bank shares which were quoted at Rs. 43/8 yesterday declined to-day to Rs. 40 in sympathy with weakness in Securities but later on prices improved to Rs. 41/8. New India shares which changed hands at Rs. 51 yesterday declined today to Rs. 48/8 but later improved to Rs. 49/8. Tata Steel second preference shares declined to Rs. 172 but later on improved to Rs. 172/8.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Feb. 12.

100 Ahm. Ad.	313 12
500 Bom. Cotton	72 8
250 Bombay Dyeing	987 8
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	330 0
100 Central India	410
100 Colaba	168 2
100 Cooria	115 0
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	395 0
1 E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100 Finlay	138 4
100 Gokak	236 4
1000 Hindustan	1,885 0
100 Indore	198 12
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatav	86 4
100 Kohinoor	243 12
250 Laxmi	780 0
100 Madhavji	12 8
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	1420 0
250 Model	73 12
50 Mysore	108 12
200 New Great	220 10
100 Oosmanshahi	70 0
100 Phoenix	332 8
25 Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000 Sholapur	2750 0
50 Simplex	107 8
100 Swadeshi	271 4
100 Swan	85 10
25 Tata	20 8
500 Vishnu	1535 0
1000 Western	982 8
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	105 4
25-50 Central Bank	41 0
500 Imperial Bank	1607 8
125-500 Imp. Cont.	402 8
50-100 India	123 0
5 Union	6 0
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	40 2
70 Gwalior	128 8
160 Indian	426 4
40 Katni Def.	1410 0
100 Katni Ord.	X.D. 99 8
75 Okha	222 8
10 Punjab	27 6
100 Shahabad	368 12
70 United	80 8
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	13 6
15-75 New India	49 8
200 Oriental	4625 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 14
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old X.D.	172 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1,810 0
10 Ajmer	10 8
50 Bombay Tram.	172 8
100 Bom. Suburban	177 8
10 Broach	13 6
100 Karachi	230 0
100 Poona	225 0
100 Surat	181 4
100 Tata Hydro	182 8
1000 Tata Power	1,710 0
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	880 0
100 Amr Patty	122 8
100 C. Province	88 12
100 Dhond Baramati	87 0
100 Gujrat	72 0
100 Mandra Bhon	94 0
100 Pachora Jamner	92 12
100 Sara Siraiganje	95 0
500 Tapty Valley	775 0
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	39 8
30 Tata Steel Defd.	725 0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	153 8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	215 0
50 Belapur Sugar	188 12
250 Bombay Steam	317 8
125 Bombay Burma	416 4
15 Bombay Burma Contry	131 4
8sh. British B. Petrol	4 0
50 Bombay Telephone	118 0
100 Ind. Bleaching	161 4
100 Ind Radio Def	565 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	515 0
1000 Port Canning	615 0
15 Scindia	12 14
30 Tata Construction	89 8
25 Tata Oil	23 11
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1367 8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	287 8
7 p.c. Bombay Tram.	83 0
5 p.c. Central India	527 8
7 p.c Katni 1st	133 12
7 p.c Katni 2nd	151 4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	15 0
7 p. c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7-1 2 p.c. Tata Power	1410 0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st.	182 8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172 0
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	16 0
7 p.c Vishnu	660 0

GOLD DECISION

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Private cables received here state that the decision of the Supreme Court on the Gold Clause will be delivered to-day.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 12.

The local silver and gold markets ruled quiet but steady with a small turnover. Operators are not inclined to increase their risks in view of uncertainty regarding the reduction in the import duty on silver. In the gold market there was narrow movement and operators are awaiting gold decision which is expected to be out today.

Ready silver	61 8 0
1st settlement	61 10 0
2nd settlement	66 15 0
Ready gold	35 1 0
1st settlement	35 1 3
2nd settlement	35 1 9

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 11.

May	0.96 —1 3/8c
July	0.89 1/8—1 1/4c
September	0.87 5/8—1 8/8c

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

March	55 3/8—1 1/4d
May	58 5/8—1 1/4d
July	60 3/4—1 1/4d

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb. 11.

February	11.94—10
March	11.98—11
April	12.10—09

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Broach A/M. Op. 248 1/2; Highest 250 1/4; Lowest 248 1/4; Closing 249 1/2

Broach J/A. Op. 248; Highest 249 1/4; Lowest 247 3/4; Closing 248.

Oomra March Op. 226 1/2; Highest 227; Lowest 225 1/2; Closing 226.

Oomra May Op. 226 1/4; Highest 226 1/2; Lowest 224 1/2; Closing 225

Bengal March Op. 148 1/2; Highest 148 3/4; Lowest 145 3/4; Closing 146 1/2

Bengal May Op 150; Highest 150 1/4; Lowest 147 1/2; Closing 148 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs 14 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-2-35) Rs 6 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/A. 1935 (30-8-35) Rs. 29.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 131 at Cross Rate 4.88 3/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 248—Liverpool May 1935 6.73 Rs. 44 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 248/8—New York May 12.38 Rs. 33 at Cross Rate 4.88 3/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	96/15
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	96/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	109/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	109/12
5 per cent 1949/55 Sett	117
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	117

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	110
5 per cent 1965 Mysore	120
5 1/2 per cent 1968 Mysore	111
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	102

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941	101
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	102
4 per cent 1943	105/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	117
5 per cent 1939/44	107/12
5 per cent 1940/43	109
5 per cent 1935	100/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B	101/14

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974	103
4 per cent M Deb 1974	102/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	114
6 per cent M Deb 1954	126/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	107
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	1/7

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper in sympathy with heavy drop in sterling to £97 and disturbed political situation, opened at Rs. 97 and declin ' to Rs. 96/11 but later improved to Rs. 96/15. There was heavy selling from Madras but big operators were buyers at the decline.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 12.

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/8 Feb.
Banks selling T T 1/6 3/32 March
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 April.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32 February
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 February
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 Feb-March
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April-June.

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 274 1/8
Banks selling T T 272 1/8
Banks buying T T 270

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 557
Banks buying D D 567

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAVA—
Banks selling T T 77 3/8

JAPAN—
Banks buying T T 77 1/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 120 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 100

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.88 3/8 11th inst.
Shanghai/London /15 7/8 12th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 12th inst.
Java/London 7.21 3/4 11th inst.
London/Paris 74.21 11th inst.
London/Belgium 20.98 1/2 11th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.13 11th inst.
London/Italy 57 59 11th inst.
London/Berlin 12.20 11th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 11th inst.
London/New York 4.88 3/16 11th inst
London/Amsterdam 7.24 3/4 11th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-2-2 1/2 9th inst. £7-2-3 1/2 11th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 7/16 9th inst 24 7/16 11th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 9/16 9th inst. 24 9/16 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 53 7/8 9th inst. 53 7/8 11th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 3/8 p.c. 9th inst. 3/8 p.c. 11th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1/2 p.c. 9th inst. 1/2 p.c. 11th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money Call 3 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Feb. 11

May	1.97—02
July	2.03—01
September	2.07—01
December	2.13—02

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

BROACH —

Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.89
Fine (Good Staple ..	6.04
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	6.09

C. P OOMRA —

Good (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.90
Fine (No. 1 Staple) ..	6.05
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	6.20

BENGAL —

Good ..	3.98
Fine ..	4.08
Superfine ..	4.18

SCINDE —

Good ..	4.08
Fine ..	4.18
Superfine ..	4.28

SEEDS

London, Feb. 11.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton feb. sellers £9/8/9

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton. Feb./Mar. sellers £11/15/0.

Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F ton feb./Mar. sellers £12/5/0

Rapeseed, Toria Hull/Con't) C.I.F ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £12/15/0.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F ton. Feb. sellers £12/15/0.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 251 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs 249/4 on profit-taking. At this level there was scattered buying which improved prices to Rs. 250/4 but at the advance there was renewed selling and prices declined to Rs. 249/8. The tone of the market was quiet but steady

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 2 points Prices in the local market declined to Rs. 248/4 but later improved to Rs. 249/4 on short covering. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 249
Broach J/A Rs. 247/8
Oomra March Rs. 225/4
Oomra May Rs. 224/4
Bengal March Rs. 145
Bengal May Rs. 147

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb 12

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	F	G	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	156	152	148	145
Panjab	..	156	152	148	145
Rajputana	...	156	152	148	145
Oomra No 3	237	234	231	227	..
C P No. 1	253	250	247	243	...
C P No. 2	244	241	238	234	...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

	Old	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	164
Bengal Fine	...	155
Bengal F.G.	...	151
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	154
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	...	150
Wardha-Hingt	...	248
Nagpur Savner	...	250
Pundhurna	...	237
Yeotmal	...	236
Arvi	...	236
Ellichpur	...	234
Amraoti-Berar	...	230
Khamgaon	...	232/34
Mulkapur	...	229/31
Khandesh	206	226/28
Jalna/Sailu	...	226/28
Burwah Sanavad	...	236
Punjab/American	...	294
Punjab/American mix	...	269
Cambodia	319/324	...
Miraj/Sangli	244/259	...
Compta Good	259/260	...
Bagalkot	239	...
Busoga	384	...
Jinja	381	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 days.	This year.
Khandesh	1,554	130,599
Central India	555	36,688
Barsi and Nagar	969	56,962
Hyderabad-Gaorani	182	19,525
Berar	4,453	171,794
Central Provinces	208	36,613
Total Oomras	7,921	452,181
Dholera	323	81,342
N.-W. Provinces	292	24,683
Rajputana	...	9,106
Sind-Punjab	725	199,284
Broach	362	13,428
Coompta & Dharwar	284	28,963
Westerns-Northerns	121	20,954
Cocoanada	...	105
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	28,598
Persian	...	2,188
American	...	5,700
Egyptian and African	...	100,699
Comilla, Burma and other sorts.	...	104
Total	10,028	967,338

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 7th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,936	161,880
Japan and China	2,900	435,138
Coast Ports	101	9,981
Up-country by Rail	...	85,370
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	15,225
Total	5,937	707,603

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Feb 12

Ready Javas Rs. 13-8
S S Himalaya Rs. 3-13
S S Rajput Rs. 3-12-9
Shipment Jan Rs. 3-12-6
Shipment Feb-March Rs. 3-12
Shipment April-May Rs. 3-12-3
Shipment July-Sept Rs. 3-14
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 3-14-9
Kesar Rs. 14-3
Saraya Rs. 13-8
Purtabpur Rs. 13-7
African Rs. 13-7
Java Spot F3.50

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb 12

Wheat	3,568 cwts.
Linseed	3,472 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	3,488 cwts.
Gingellyseed	595 cwts.
Poppyseed	225 cwts.
Groundnuts	7,914 cwts.
Castorseed	1,810 cwts.
Rice	8,300 cwts.
Myrabollams	3,623 cwts.
Cottonseed	7,978 cwts.
Gram	1,103 cwts.
Joowar	370 cwts
Barley	68 cwts.
Bajree	1,102 cwts
Coal	801 tons.

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Feb 12

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 35/5; Highest Rs. 35/7; Lowest Rs. 33/12; Closing Rs. 34/4

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 43/3; Lowest 41/6; Closing Rs 41/14

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 45/10; Highest Rs. 45/13; Lowest Rs. 43/11; Closing Rs. 44/5

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 24/12; Lowest Rs. 23/15; Closing Rs. 24/7

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 11.

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Pfd. 6 dol	15
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A.	13
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	4
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	61
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	21
Electric Bond Common	6 1/4
Electric Bond 5 do! Pfd.	47 1/2
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	51
Columbia Gas	6 1/2
American Tel and Tel.	105
Western Union Telg.	28 1/4
Radio Corp	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	42
New York Central	16 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	11
Erie R. R.	11
Pennsylvania R. R.	21
Union Pacific R. R.	99
Great North Pfd.	14
National Distillers	27
Hiram Walke r	30
Amr. Tobacco B.	82
Dupont de Nemours	94
Bethelehem Steel	29 1/2
United States Steel	35 1/2
American Smelting	34
Int. Nickel of Canada	22 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	10 1/2
Kennecott Copper	17
Cerro de Pasco Copper	40
International Harvester	40
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	30
General Motors	31
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	23
St. Oil of N J.	40
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	14
Plymouth Oil	7
American Radiator	14
Eaton Mfg.	19
Chase Bank	24 1/4
National City Bank	21 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	325
Celanese Corp. of Am	30
General Foods	34
National Dairy	16
Canadian Pacific	12
Amr. Water Works 6 p.c.	58 1/2

Market stagnant Tuesday holiday. Some expectation decision on "Gold Clause" Cases to be taken on Tuesday.

New York Stock Exchange:—Weak.

New York Call rate 1 p.c. Anaconda 10 3/8; U. S. Steel 35 1/2; General Motors 31; Int. Nickel 22 3/4; City Bank 21 1/4; Chase Bank 24 1/4; Socony 13 7/8; N. Y. Central 16 1/2; W U. Teleg. 28 1/4; Total business 3/4 million.

LONDON SILVER.

London Feb. 11

Silver—Market steady

Spot ..	24-7/16
Forward ..	24-9/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 11

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/2/3-1/2,

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Feb, 11

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Interest Day to Day Loan. unchanged.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 11

T. T. London on :—

Berlin	12.20
Amsterdam	7.24 3/4
Brussels	20.98-1/2
Madrid	35.82
Milan	57.59
Berne	15.13
Paris	74.21
Prague	117.18

T. T. London on New York

Closing rate 4.88-3/16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 11.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe. parcels feb./Mar. sellers 20/9.

Wheat, Barletta Russo. parcels, Feb./Mar. sellers 20/9.

Wheat. South Australian, parcels feb./Mar. sellers 23/9

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Feb. 11

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F.

Calcutta per cwt. unchanged.

Bombay per cwt, "

Karachi per cwt "

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Feb. 11

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 11

	£
Copper Brazier	40-1/2
Yellow Metal	34 1/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	12-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	12-3/4
Fin English Ingots Liverpool F.O.B	230-1/2

LINSEED OILS.

London, Feb. 11

Linseed Oil Naked London. per cwt feb. sellers 20/7-1/2

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt May/Aug sellers 21/4-1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, Feb. 11

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. sellers 6 3/8.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 9th Fsbruary	12,650
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	957,310
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	938,464
Increase	18,846

COTTON MARKETS DULL AND FEATURELESS

Weakness In Wall Street

TRADERS ADOPT WAITING ATTITUDE

Gold Decision Expected To-day

Bombay, Feb. 12.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was dull and featureless. Tenders are adopting awaiting attitude. Prices declined on unfavourable Liverpool cables and weakness of Wall-Street. There was holiday feeling as the market would remain closed on Tuesday, it being Lincoln's Birthday. It is said that the decision of the gold clause will be given on Tuesday.

There was utter absence of any speculative activity and considerable nervousness prevails owing to uncertain outlook of various political and economic developments. The textile industry is also now worsening owing to lack of demand and in the absence of any fresh development, prices are likely to move within a narrow range. It is generally believed that there will be renewed activity after the

HOLIDAY IN NEW YORK

All markets in New York will remain closed on Tuesday being Lincoln's Birthday.

gold decision but the trade outlook is not encouraging.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with May 12.41 which was the highest level for the day. During the first hour there was some nervous liquidation influenced by lower Liverpool advices and prices recorded a further decline of 5 points with May 12.36 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on the market was quiet and in the absence of any important business prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was less inclination to operate and the session was dull. The market closed at a decline of 6 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 12.55c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy on liquidation and closed at a decline of 7 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 12.52c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures opened at a decline of one point with May 6.74 on Monday. Gold clause procrastination caused disappointment and there was scattered Bombay selling. Trading was largely professional but local spot houses bought near months. Prices fluctuated within a range of 2 points and the market finally closed at a net decline of one to three points. Middling American spot cotton prices were reduced by 3 points at 7.08d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was easy on increased selling and closed at a decline of 5 points. At the close March was quoted 5.93 May 5.94 and July 5.95.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was scattered selling in this section which imparted quiet tone. Sakels futures declined 7 to 3 points and spot cotton prices closed 4 points down at 8.82d. per lb. Uppers futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 3 points while spot cotton prices lost 3 points at 7.72d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet on scattered long liquidation. Sakels futures closed at a loss of 8 points but there was heavy unloading in Ashmouni contracts which resulted in a drop of 22 to 11 points.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN GENERAL.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

Disappointment over the delay in the "Gold Clause" decision caused a small set-back.

It is rumoured that as to-day is a holiday, the Supreme Court may announce its decision but there are no indications from Washington to this effect. Reliable opinions seem to be that the decision will be adverse to Government and may cause a temporary set-back but the contemplated counter-measures by Government are not likely to be anything but inflationary as deflation is at present unthinkable.

Should the gold price be raised to the maximum official limit and the devaluation of the dollar to the full 50 per cent. be resorted to, as enjoined by Congress, a sharp advance in all commodity prices will be inevitable.

The Cotton Exchange Service estimates the U. S. A. mill consumption for January at 540,000 Bales.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (10 a.m.)	12.41—.03
N. Y. May Lowest (11-08 a.m.)	12.36—.08
Liverpool May Highest (10-1 a.m.)	6.74—.01
Liverpool May Lowest (10-45 a.m.)	6.72—.03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market is without any special feature owing to the dullness of trade. Speculators are holding aloof. Further failures unlikely.

Liverpool.—Domestic political developments, financial troubles London commodity market and gold clause procrastination unsettling influences. Enterprise remains almost at stand still

Liverpool.—Quiet featureless market. Advise purchases on declines.

New York.—Market quiet pending holiday and gold decision.

New York.—New York Cotton Exchange estimates domestic consumption during January at 540,000 bales. Demand is expected to improve after removal of gold uncertainty.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from New York Cotton Exchange Service:—

America: Cloths still slow on account of Gold Clause hesitation; sales 25 per cent below production; prices firm; believed large volume pentup demand accumulated recent weeks, since retail sales large, activity high with occasional fine goods curtailment.

England and Continent: Situations same as last week.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 11

March 1935..	12.32—06
May 1935	12.38—06
July 1935	12.3 —05
October 1935	12.30—06
December 1935	12.36—04
Middling Spot	12.55—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 11.

March 1935..	12.32—07
May 1935	12.39—06
Middling Spot	12.52—08

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 11.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
March 1935	12.33
May 1935	12.39
July 1935	12.40
New York Noon Call—	
March 1935	12.31
May 1935	12.37
July 1935	12.37

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Feb. 11.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price.
February 1935 ..		6.85—03
March 1935	6.80	6.81
April 1935		6.77—01
May 1935	6.74	6.74—01
June 1935		6.71—01
July 1935		6.69—01
August 1935		6.63—01
September 1935 ..		6.59—02
October 1935 ..		6.56—02
November 1935 ..		6.54—02
December 1935 ..		6.53—02
January 1936 ..		6.52—03
Middling Spot ..		7.08—03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS :—

March 1935	8.45
May 1935	8.44
July 1935	8.42
October 1935	8.42
November 1935	8.38
F.G.F. Spot	8.82

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 11.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	72-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	88-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	97
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	116-1/4
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. ..	99-1/2
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	109-3/4
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	106-3/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	119-1/4
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	117-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	133-1/2
National Bank of India ..	45
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

Latest Commercial News

GOLD CLAUSE DECISION EXPECTED TO-DAY

N. Y. Markets Remain Closed On Tuesday

LIVERPOOL CLOSING RATE UNCHANGED

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

New York, Feb 12

The New York market was closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Feb 12

Previous closing	6.74
To-day's opening	6.72
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	6.74
Difference	unchgd

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 249/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 12

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.79) 6.79
American March (6.73) 6.72
Egyptian January (8.47) 8.40
Egyptian March (8.44) 8.40

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jute Shares Easier Allround

CALCUTTA, Feb 12

In the share market to-day jutes were allround easier. Coals were steady with moderate business. Teas were neglected. In miscellaneous section electrical issues were quieter while others were unchanged. Government securities were weak. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three and a half per cent Government Paper 96/11; three per cent Government Paper 90/13 four per cent loan 1960/70 110; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 101/12 five per cent loan 1939/44 107/14; five per cent loan 1945/55 117/2

Banks: Central Bank of India 42/12; Imperial Bank fully paid 1615.

Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan 103 Cotton: Kesoram 4/7.

Coals: Bengal 290; Bokaro and Ramgur 9/6; Borrea ordy 14/8; Burrakur 14/6; Equitable 38/6; New Beerbhoom 16/2; Sendra 15/12; West Jamuria 12/7

Jutes: Agarpara ordy 26/8; Adamjee ordy 16/8; Anglo-India 544; Suckland 283; Bally 263; Birla 18/4; Clive 37/8; Dalhousie 441; Fort William 400; Gourepore 841/8; Gourepore pref 134; Howrah 64/9; Kamarhatty 665; Kanknarrah 583; Lansdowne 235/8; National 28/14; Orient 242/8; Presidency 6/11; Standard 415.

Miscellaneous: Benares Elec 15/4; Bengal Telephone ordy 18/14; Upper Jumna Elec 13/8; Bengal Iron 4/12; Bengal Iron pref 10; Burn and Co ordy 312; B I Corporation ordy 3/1; B I Corporation defd 1/7; Britannia Biscuits 9/2; India General Navigation ordy 16/4; Balrampore Sugar 20/1; Buland 13/8; Cawnpore ordy 37/8; Murree Browery 203; Rohtas 10/2; Samastipore 11/4; Hansqua Tea 10.—A. P.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

(IN POUNDS STERLING)

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 9th February 1935 700,000; from 1st April 1934 to the 9th February 1935 32,422,000

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England from 1st April 1934 to the 9th February 1935 2,250,000

Total during the week ending the 9th February 1935 700,000; from 1st April 1934 to the 9th February 1935 30,172,000

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 12th February 1935. Total amount offered was Rs 1,74,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-8-0 were allotted approximately 89 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs 1,50,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 2-0-0 per annum.

2. Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday the 19th February 1935. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 22nd February 1935. Other conditions are as usual.

3. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday, the 13th to Monday the 18th February 1935 at Rs. 99-8-6 per cent subject to the condition that the sale of intermediates may be discontinued without previous notice at any time during that period. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 6th to the 11th February 1935 amounted to Rs. 1,04,50,000.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Feb 12

The market was closed to-day

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb 12

Previous closing	4.88 5/8
To-day's opening	4.88 1/4
To-day's closing	4.88 3/10

FRANC RATE

London, Feb 12

Previous closing	74.21
To-day's opening	74.21
To-day's closing	74.15

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 12

The market was steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Forward	(24 7/16d)	24 7/16d
Spot	(24 9/16d)	24 9/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 12

Gold per ounce (£7-2-3) £7-2-2 1/2

BULLION

London, Feb 12

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 7/16d) 24 7/16d
Gold per ounce (£7-2-3) £7-2-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb 12

3 months (0 5/16 to 0 3/8) 0 5/16 to 0 3/8
4 months (0 3/8 to 0 7/16 p.c.) 0 6/8 to 7/16 p.c.
6 months (0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.) 0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb 12

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32) 1-6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (5.61 1/4) 5.61 1/4
New York on Bombay (37.00) 36.96
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 7/8) 0.92 7/8
London on Shanghai (1-5 3/4) 1-5 7/8
Milan (57.59) 57.59
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY COTTON

Tuesday midnight

Prices were unaffected. Broach A/M was traded around Rs. 249/8.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb 12

Silver opened ready at Rs. 61/6, 61/8 and 66/12.

Prices improved throughout on professional trading and steady Shanghai advices by two annas nothing important doing.

Gold opened ready at Rs. 35/1, 35/1/6 and 35/2/6 respectively but declined owing to absence of import demand by banks possibly due to reported gold clause decision uncertainty and also due to suspicion regarding doubt on export duty question and declined by 9 pies per tolla again improved by half anna on profit-taking and closed at Rs. 35/0/9, 35/1/3 and 35/2/3.

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

The Board of Directors have declared out of the profits for the period ended 31st December 1934 a dividend 31st December 1934 a dividend of 2 1/2 annas per share payable 29th March 1935 to Shareholders registered on the 28th February 1935, free of Indian and British Income Taxes.

The Share Registers will be closed from the 28th February 1935 to the 7th March 1935 both days inclusive.

Shareholders on the London Register will be paid this dividend in sterling at an exchange of 1sh/6d. per rupee equal to 2 13/16d. per share.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 11-2-35	3816000	6258000
Receipts yesterday 11-2-35	7000	12000
Exports to date 11-2-35	3126000	5229000
Stock at Ports 8-2-35	2771000	3676000
Stock at Interior Towns 8-2-35	738000	1947000
Stock at Liverpool 8-2-35	902000	1017000
Visible Supply 8-2-35	6302000	8400000
Quantity in sight 8-2-35	6627000	9685000
Quantity out of sight 8-2-35	5643000	7838000

SALES CONTROL FOR PEPPER

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The meeting of firms interested in the pepper situation has unanimously decided to proceed with the formation of the Pepper Sales Control Committee to look after the proper marketing and of stocks of white pepper A further meeting is fixed for the 14th instant to which foreign shippers and all others interested will be invited.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 12

Liverpool wheat opened steady at March 55-3/4, May 58-7/8, July 61. The market was little active on local buying and covering influenced by better foreign cables but business generally remained small scale.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb 12

Argentine linseed opened steady with February 11.94. Prices later advanced on some speculative buying, rising to 12.00 noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 12

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£230 buyers £231 sellers. Dull) £229 3/8 buyers £229 1/2 sellers. Easier.

Lead (£10 5/16 buyers £10 3/8 sellers. Firm) £10 5/8 buyers £10 3/8 sellers Quiet

Electrolytic Copper (£30 1/2 to £30 3/4) £30 1/4 to £30 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Ceylon Pekoe (1-3 3/4) 1-7 3/4
Ceylon higher (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb new crop (£17 3/8 paid sellers) £17 3/8 sellers
Dunlop Jan-Feb (£21 sellers) unquoted
Lightning Jan (£19 1/4) unquoted

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/8 paid buyers) 6 5/16 paid buyers
April-June (6 3/4 paid value) 6 11/16 paid buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb (£12 1/4 sellers to £11 3/4 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers to £11 3/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£9 7/16 sellers) £9 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata Jan (£15 1/8 sellers) £14 15/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (unavailable)

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb 12

10-30 p.m.

	Rs a p
Wheat May	4 8 3
Linseed May	6 13 6

The tone was quiet.

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Feb 12

200 Arjan Khimji Akot 4 1/2 on
100 Arjan Khimji Akola 4 1/2 on
58 Bombay and Co. Sawdha 217 3/4
200 Arjan Khimji Partur 4 on
226 Breul and Co Chopda 226
100 Breul and Co Amalner 226 1/2
74 Volkart Bros Amraoti 4 on
50 Narshi Nagshi Jamner 224 1/4
66 Langli and Co Pachora 3 1/2 on
100 Toyomankwak Raman 154
106 Narshi Nagshi Jalna 224 1/2

BRITISH DUTY ON LINSEED

Runciman Explains Need Of Preference To India

LONDON, Feb. 12.

In the House of Commons Sir Frank Sanderson suggested that as the duty on Argentine linseed had not been beneficial to India and had resulted in serious decline of the British linseed oil industry, Mr. Runciman should take steps to remove the import duty.

Mr. Runciman replied that the imports of linseed from India had greatly increased since 1932 as the maintenance of the preference of 10 per cent on Indian linseed was one of the terms of the Anglo-Indian Agreement signed at Ottawa.

Sir Frank drew attention to the fact that the acreage of linseed in India had declined compared with a year ago and urged that if Mr. Runciman was unable to withdraw the 10 per cent duty he would consider the question of increasing the duty on linseed oil.

Mr. Runciman invited Sir Frank Sanderson to communicate with him in that regard.—Reuter's Extra Special.

London Stock Exchange

BALDWIN'S DENIAL LENT STEADY TONE

Giltedged Suffered Further Setback

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb 12

Stock Exchange, Baldwin's denial of report that general election imminent created rather more confident feeling at first, but with support lacking and nervous selling renewed chiefly from abroad, markets especially in afternoon lapsed into fresh weakness, giltedged especially suffering further sharp setback.

Increase unemployment figures also unsettled sentiment.

Commodities to-day quiet partly owing to America being closed and partly owing disposition to review situation after recent pepper difficulties, but tin again weakened on lack of support.

Wall Street closed owing Lincolns birthday.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb 12

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £96 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday Jan 31 £99 1/4
Friday Feb. 1 £99 1/2
Monday Feb. 4 £99 1/4
Tuesday, Feb. 5, £99 1/8
Wednesday, Feb. 6, £98 3/4
Thursday, Feb. 7, £98 3/4
Friday, Feb. 8, unchanged.
Monday, Feb. 11 £98 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 12

London Stock Exchange was quiet and featureless.

Giltedgeds displayed better sentiment but later reacted 3-1/2 quoted at 97-1/2 i.e. 10 shillings higher.

Loondon Exchanges opened with dollar 4.88-1/4 there has been very little change and the rate now at 4.88-1/16.

Franc opened at 74.21 and continued to be steady and the rate at the time of wiring 74.12.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£93 1/8) £94 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£110 3/8) £109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£113) £112 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£119 3/4) £119 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 1/2) £106 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117 1/2) £117

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-9) 28-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 7/8) 4 7/8
Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 1/4
Musical Industries (33-6) 32-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (dol 42-6) 42
Imperial Chemical (dol 37) dol 36-9
Imperial Chemical Ord (dol 10) dol 9-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (dol 110-1 1/2) dol 110
Realisation 1930 (dol 87) dol 87
Dunlop Rubber (50) 49
University Ordinary (27-4 1/2) 27-6
Ford Motors (dol 31-3) dol 31
Cables and Wireless (6 7/8) 6 3/4
British American Tobacco (dol 118-9) dol 116-3
Camera 'A' (£8 1/8) £8 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (137-6) 136-9
P and O S N Co Defd (16-7 1/2) 16-7 1/2
Distillers (93-6) 92-6
Bredrurd Dyers (9-6) 9-3
British Celonese (11) 10-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (67-9) 67
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-7) 51
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-6) 8-9
Western Ltd Ordinary (9-9) 9-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (23 1/4) 23 5/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-9) 6-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£55) £54 1/2
L M S Ford (£19 3/4) £19 3/4
L N E R Defd (£6 7/8) £6 7/8
Southern Dutch (£22 1/2) £23 1/2
Landing Pass 5 per cent (£138 1/4) £138 1/4
London 'G' Stock (£94 3/4) £94 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (282-6) 280
Geddar New (191-3) 188-9
Moddar New (76-3) 76-3
Sub Nigel (247-6) 241-3
Spring Mines (190) 182-6
Union Corporation (146-3) 145

AFGHAN MINISTER IN HEDJAZ

PESHAWAR, Feb. 12.

According to the "Islah" of Kabul Mr. Mohammed Sadiq Khan Mujadadi, Afghan Minister Plenipotentiary in Egypt, has been appointed Afghan Minister in Hedjaz.

The paper also states that Ibn Saud's Government has agreed to this appointment.

It will be recalled that a treaty of friendship between Afghanistan and Hedjaz had been previously concluded.—A. P.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb 12

3-30 p m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£90 1/2) £88 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/66 (£98 1/2) £97 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1949/55 (£116 1/2) £116
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£118 1/2) £118
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£110 1/2) £110
3 per cent Indian 1942/45 (£116 3/4) £116 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£106 1/2) £106

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£112 3/4) £112

TEA SHARES

U. S. Steel Common (dol 18-9) dol 18
Empire of India and Ceylon (41-3) 41-3
Donaro Tea (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£17) £16

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-6) 23-9
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32) 31-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (£60) £59-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (8-9) 8-6
Rio Tintos (£14 3/8) £14 3/8
East Rand Proprietary (£52) £52-3
Rand Mines (147-6) 146-3

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (41-3) 41-3
Anglo Persian (53-7 1/2) 53-7 1/2
Burma Oil (78-9) 78-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (6-9) 6-6
Shell Transport (50-7 1/2) 50-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£19 3/8) £19 3/8

"KHAIAKA" WITH ROLLS ROYCE BRAKES

(Continued from page 9.)

help Indians. The Speaker wanted that the commercial community should take steps to reject the Constitution when it became an accomplished fact.

Mr. Keshavaprasad Desai said that the scheme of safeguards proposed in the new constitution was an insult to India. The offer of the Britishers that Indian traders could, as freely as Englishmen in India, trade in England was merely a ruse. He was for rejecting the Report in toto.

Mr. Mavji Govindji gave a detailed history of British statesmanship since 1917 and referred to Mr. Wilson's Statement that the World War was intended to make the World safe for democracy and said that Indians had waited long enough to see that Englishmen would keep up their promises and pledges. Now, even the moderates were disillusioned. The acid test of any constitution was whether it gave to the starving millions in the country any food and shelter. What every Indian should see in the Constitution was whether it had improved the conditions that existed when "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India" was written, and if it did not, it ought to be rejected.

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim deplored the lack of unity amongst Indians and thought that if Indians had put up a United Front, the present Scheme would have been better. He wanted the commercial men to make an united effort to revive trade which would improve the economic condition in the country and solve the unemployment problem.

Mr. H. M. Chowna agreed with the Muslim knight and said that India lacked unity and there was no united front and action.

Mr. Jamnadas Shanghvi and Goverdhandas Morarji also spoke.

Mr. Jamnadas Pratap condemned both the Indo-British Trade Pact and the J. P. C. scheme.

After Mr. Mathradas Matani had spoken, the President put the resolution to vote which was passed unanimously.

BRITISH INTERESTS SAFEGUARDED.

Mr. Mangaldas Mehta said that the Safeguards and Reservations embodied in the J. P. C. Report were conceived in a spirit of great distrust of Indian people and their purpose was not to safeguard Indian interests, but only British interests.

HOME RULE FOR GOVERNORS.

The speaker felt that the much talked of Provincial Autonomy was a sham. With the Special Powers that the Governor is empowered, it confers 'Home Rule' not upon the people of a Province, but upon the Governor himself.

The system of Election to the Central Legislature as recommended by the Report, he opined, gave power to the Princes and millionaires, while the people had no adequate representation.

HOW ASSEMBLY WON J.P.C. BATTLE

(Continued from page 14).

Whyte, the first President of the Assembly, used simply to say: "Those who are of that opinion will say aye"; and, without adding, "I think the ayes have it", as is the common practice in the Assembly, he would simply say: "The Ayes have it". A new Division on the final form of the Amendment actually passed, put to the vote as a substantive proposition, would thus be avoided. But in this case Government were seeking a pettyfogging lawyer's technical victory, at the cost of stultifying the House, of which they were members. Indeed, the entire speech of Sir N. N. Sirkar as the Leader of the House was a bundle of sneers and personal hits at individual members,—his special "bete noire" being Jinnah,—that neither added to his personal reputation, nor to the strength of the Government case, if they had any. Government realised that on one part at least of the Jinnah motion,—that regarding Communal Award,—the Congress Party was pledged to be neutral, and would not vote in the Division if the entire Motion was put to the vote as a substantive proposition; and that the 12 or 15 Nationalists were pledged to oppose it, they would defeat a motion coming as substantive proposition, the several parts of which had been passed by the same House, at the same sittings, by overwhelming majorities.

CHAIR DOES IT

It was a pitiful triumph Government were seeking at the expense of the self-respect of the House. And, one might add, it was doubtful if the rest of the Opposition would have risen to the height of statesmanship demanded by the gravity of the cause before them, by deciding to vote in favour of the proposition, the whole of which had been adopted by the House in parts, the sense of which was almost indistinguishable from the Congress amendment to the main motion, and only one small portion of which had, pending a more acceptable alternative being evolved by our own efforts, been accepted by Mr. Jinnah, in spite of Congress neutrality, as a "pis aller". The moment was tense. The fate of a whole nation seemed to hang in the balance. It was only the President, of the eminence and impartiality of an ex-Judge of the High Court, of the experience of an Executive Councillor of Government, one who might have been a Governor himself had not racial or personal prejudice willed otherwise,—it was only such a President who could, and did, use his undoubted discretion, given to him by the Rules of the House, to save the House from self-stultification that its Leader wanted to plunge it into. Well might Jinnah say, as he did when congratulated by an admirer, "Don't congratulate me, my dear fellow; congratulate India I am but one of the several instruments which have contributed to this triumph."

The whole debate has a lesson its participants would do well to grasp. It helps not the cause they may have at heart, if its advocates come unprepared to deal with its complexities; it serves not the country we love to fling out empty fire works, and lack in that real patriotism that true political sagacity which would sink minor differences to achieve a major goal. Men are not great because they are tall; they are not heard better because they speak loud; they would not be honoured more because they are flattered as well to their face. They are judged by their deeds embedded in events that stretch in time till the vision and the verdict of the posterity of the contemporary cannot see, may not reach.

The Duchess of Northumberland and her two daughters left Trivandrum on Tuesday morning for Ernakulam from where they will proceed to Bangalore. The Duke accompanied by Col. Henslowe proceeds to the Peermade High Ranges for bison shooting, after which he will also go to Bangalore.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1935

Home Member Asks For Notice

VOLLEY OF QUESTIONS ON STATE PRISONERS

Craik Denies Detention Accelerated Death Of Bhagram

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

Several non-official Bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day.

Sardar Sant Singh introduced not less than three Bills, seeking to amend the various sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 while Mr. B. Das introduced a Bill to repeal the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908.

During the question hour replying to Mr. Asaf Ali, Sir N. N. Sircar said that the Government were aware of the scheme of redistribution of the Punjab, the United Provinces and Delhi Province so as to create a new but self-sufficient province covering Ambala Division. Delhi Province (excluding New Delhi) and Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhund Divisions, which was put forward by the Conference of 1928 in Delhi.

Sir N.N. Sircar added that the Government were also aware that there are certain affinities among certain sections of population in these areas, but whether the inclusion of these areas in a single province would simplify administrative arrangements was a matter of opinion.

Yemen War.

Mr. Metcalfe, Foreign Secretary, told Mr. Ebrahim Jaffer Haroon that no Britishers were transferred from Hodeida to Kamaran Quarantine Station during the month of May last when there was a war between King Ibn Saud and the Imam of Yemen. Thirty-eight British Indians and 1,247 foreigners consisting of 1,186 Arabs and 6 Hadramautis were transferred during the war to Kamaran Quarantine. An expenditure of Rs. 470 in all was incurred for this, which was met by His Majesty's Government, the Government of India meeting only one-third of it, in accordance with the standing arrangement between His Majesty's Government and the Government of India in connection with the transfer of political and military control of Aden to His Majesty's Government in 1927.-

DEATH OF UNDER-TRIAL

In reply to Mr. Asaf Ali's question regarding the death of the under-trial prisoner Shambhu Narain in the Central Jail of Ajmer, the Home Member, Sir Henry Craik, stated that the inquest held on the dead body revealed that the cause of the death was clearly a suicide, but the motive was not known.

The deceased had been in the Jail for about one month and was produced in the court of the City Magistrate on January 4 when he made no complaints.

Sir Henry Craik told Lala Shamlal that Bhagram was accused in the second Lahore Conspiracy Case.

He was medically examined several times, when he was an under-trial prisoner and doctors opined that he was suffering from functional paralysis of both the left limbs and partial Anaesthesia on the left side of the trunk and the face.

DETAINED AS STATE PRISONER

Sir Henry Craik added that after October 1932, Bhagram had fits whenever he appeared in the court and could not therefore be made to understand the proceedings against him. In these circumstances the case against him was withdrawn, but in view of his dangerous terrorist activities, he was detained as a State Prisoner in July 1933.

His case was examined by two Sessions Judges, who, after considerable materials before them, were satisfied that he was a dangerous revolutionary terrorist and that his being at liberty would be a danger to the peace of the State. He was not seriously ill at the time of his detention and in fact medical reports from November 1933 to January 1934 indicated sign of improvement in his health.

"NOT UNSATISFACTORY REPORT"

Sir Henry Craik also told that the medical report of Bhagram from February 1934 was also not unsatisfactory. Thereafter his health began to deteriorate. In April 1934 he was transferred to Rawalpindi District Jail, where a wholetime Medical Officer was available.

Deterioration in health of the State Prisoner, however, continued, and he was released on July 29, 1934. He died nearly one month later on August 27. Only one representation for the release of the prisoner was received from his brother.

It contained a further request that if the Government were not prepared to release him he should be transferred to Mayo Hospital, Lahore, for radio treatment.

This transfer, continued the Home Member, was effected and his brother was informed accordingly. In November 1933 the State Prisoner refused, however to have further treatment. He was not seriously ill, when his brother made a representation and the question of his release did not, therefore, arise.

STATE PRISONER'S PLIGHT

The Home Member, repiying to the question of Mr. Sham Lal, said that Mr. Viday Bhusan Azad was a State prisoner confined in Muzaffargarh Sub-Jail. He was keeping good health there, and his weight had increased by ten pounds since his admission there. The Government were not prepared to transfer him to some place near Benares to which place Mr. Azad belonged. Neither the Government were prepared to pay the travelling allowances of Mr. Azad's relations who came to have interview with him. The State prisoner had been detained there since February 1933, and reports showed that he had been keeping good health since then. The question of releasing him on the ground that he was not keeping well did not arise therefore.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS.

A large number of supplementary questions were asked on Mr. Sham Lal's question regarding the detention and death of Bhagram, a State prisoner.

Dr. Rajan asked: Do the Government seriously consider that the responsibility of the prisoner's death lies on them as they have accelerated his death by detention?

Sir Henry Craik: There is no question of accelerating his death.

Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant: Is it not a fact that he was never convicted in any regular court?

Sir Henry Craik: I answered that question.

Pt. Pant: Is it a fact that all the time he was confined, he was unable to move out of the gate?

Sir Henry Craik: He was suffering from paralysis.

Pt. Pant: Why did not the Government release him when his condition deteriorated?

Sir Craik: The Government released him. He was released in July 1934.

Pt. Pant: Did not detention contribute to his death?

Sir Henry Craik: "No."

MR. AZAD'S DETENTION

Many supplementary questions were also asked on Mr. Shamlal's question regarding the detention of State Prisoner Mr. Azad.

Mr. Asaf Ali asked: Can the Government state why Mr. Azad is detained now as a State prisoner, and what danger is apprehended from his release?

Sir Henry Craik: I am not prepared to answer that question.

Mr. Asaf Ali: Is it not a fact that he was not convicted in the case against him? In fact he was acquitted.

Sir Henry Craik: I think that is correct.

Mr. Asaf Ali: On what grounds was he detained afterwards?

Sir Henry Craik: In interest of internal peace.

Mr. Asaf Ali: I am glad that it was in the interest of internal peace. But is he being detained now? Has he not well-behaved inside the jail.

Sir Henry Craik: I require a notice for that question.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant: When was Mr. Azad's case examined last by the Judge of the High Court?

Sir Henry Craik: I cannot say on what date.

Pt. Pant: Are not the cases of State prisoners examined periodically?

Sir Henry Craik: That is done, but not by the High Court Judge.

Pt. Pant: Is Mr. Azad a resident of the United Provinces?

Sir Henry Craik: I think he is.

Pt. Pant: Can't the Government arrange to have him confined in one of the jails of the United Provinces?

Sir Henry Craik: I already answered that question.

Pt. Pant: May I know what are the difficulties in transferring him?

Sir Henry Craik: The Government are not prepared to do so.

Pandit Pant: Is it in spirit of vindictiveness?

Sir Henry Craik: There is no question of vindictiveness.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—United Press.

Women candidates of the "Madyama" and "Rashtra Bhasha" grades examinations in Hindi held in Bombay on Sunday last. They studied in the classes at Seva Sadan, Khar Road and Santa Cruz.

BALLOT FOR NON-OFFICIAL BILLS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

Haji's Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill which at one time created a good deal of controversy among the British Shipping Industries is likely to re-appear in about the same form, when the Assembly meets on February 27 next for the introduction of new non-official Bills.

The ballot held to-day favoured Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed whose Coastal Traffic Bill got priority.

Next comes Mr. Fakir Chand, who wants to amend the Income-Tax Act of 1922.

Mr. Satyamurthi's comprehensive Bill amending and repealing certain repressive Laws were also got through. Sardar Sant Singh through 3 Bills seeks to amend the sections 167, 205 and 386 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.—United Press.

The death has occurred of Sir Henry Lambert, aged 66, for some years Assistant Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office and Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies. He retired in 1932.

INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE

Dr. Paranjapye's Daughter Marries Russian Artist

POONA, Feb. 11.

News of the marriage of Miss Shakuntala, the 28-year old daughter of Dr. R. P. Paranjapye, Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University with Mr M. Sleptzoff, a Russian, at Geneva has been received here.

The marriage was celebrated on February 19. Miss Shakuntala works in the International Labour Office at Geneva. Her husband is a settler in Switzerland and is an artist and renowned as a football player.—United Press.

PARTY TO SIR ABDUR RAHIM

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

The Press Gallery Committee of the Legislative Assembly gave an afternoon party in Assembly Sector to meet the newly-elected President of the Assembly the Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim. The President of the Council of State, Executive Councillors, Party Leaders, Deputy President of the Assembly, Journalist members of the Assembly and all the Press Representatives in the Press Gallery were invited to the function.

Those who attended the function were Hon. Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, Hon. Sir Fazli Hussain, Hon. Sir N. N. Sircar, Hon. Sir Frank Noyce, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai Mr. M S Aney, Mr. Akil Chandra Dutta, Sir Padamji Ginwala, Mr. R. S. Sarma, Mr. B. Das, Mian Mohammad Rafi, Mr. W. J. Moloney, Mr. Arthur Moore, Mr. U N Sen Mr. A H Byrt, Mr. Durga Das, Mr. J. N. Sahni, Mr. A. S Iyengar, Mr. Inglis, Mr. S P Bose, Dr. S N A Jafri, Mr. B Shiva Rao, Mr. Powell, Rai Bahadur Dutt, Khan Sahib Hasnain, Mr. K. D. Kohli, Mr. P D Sharma, Mr. Kripanidhi, Mr. Desbandhu Gupta, Mr. R L Rau, Mr. Srikrishna, Mr. Nambiyar, Mr. Jaffri, Mr. V S Mani, Mr. Somi, Mr. Khare, Mr. A. Das, Mr. Ramachandran, Mr. Mohanlal, Mr. A C Khosla, Mr. H S Lall, Mr. Daruwala.—A.P.

PRINCES' DONATIONS TO JUBILEE FUND

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

The Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu has signified his intention to give a donation of Rs. 100,0 to Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Fund.

The Durbar of Nabha State have announced a contribution of Rs. 25,000 to the Fund.—A.P.

ANTI-AWARD CONFERENCE

Mr. Chintamani To Preside

BENARES, Feb. 11.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani has accepted the invitation to preside over the All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference which is to meet at Delhi on 23rd instant.—A.P.

JATS OFFER SATYAGRAHA

AJMER, Feb. 11.

According to reports received here of the Jat agitation in Sikar and Sheikwati (Jaipur State) the President, the Secretaries, the treasurer, and another official of the Jat panchayat are detained in Deogarh fort and nine members are imprisoned in the Sikar Goal as ordinary under-trial prisoners. Another is being charged with sedition. The Panchayat office is reported to have been raided by the authorities. Fatehpur Singrawat, and Shahpur villages, it is reported are surrounded by Sikar police. Armed forces from Jaipur are reported to have arrived.

JATS OFFER SATYAGRAHA

A large number of Jats are said to be lying before the bungalow of the Senior Officer of the Sikar demanding justice and some have gone on hunger strike, it is declared. Last year a compromise was reached but it appears to have broken down during the last six months.—A.P.

U. P. CONGRESS & LOCAL BODIES

BENARES, Feb. 11.

A resolution giving freedom to Congress Committees to set up their candidates for Municipal and District Board elections was adopted at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the U. P. Provincial Congress which was held at Benares yesterday and the day before.

At the meeting held yesterday of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Congress Socialist Party committees for organization of peasants and labourers were formed.—A. P.

7 YEARS' JAIL FOR STEALING WHEAT

NAGPUR, Feb. 12.

Soni, a Mang-garudi woman who has spent 15 years of her life in jail on various charges of theft, has been sentenced for the 9th time to undergo seven years' rigorous imprisonment by the Head-quarters Magistrate, Nagpur on a charge of stealing a quantity of wheat from the Sitabuldi market.—United Press.

COINS OF BUDDHA'S TIME DISCOVERED

Villagers Find Treasure In Grave-yard

MARDAN, Feb. 12.

Considerable importance attaches to the discovery of some treasure belonging to Buddha's period in Sahribahlol village, near Takhat Bai in Mardan.

After the recent rain, two villagers happening to pass a local grave-yard discovered and removed the treasure, but subsequently fell out while dividing it. The police then heard about it.

The treasure consists of about 1,000 gold coins of Buddha's time and some precious stones, which were kept in a casket.

The Assistant Commissioner, Mardan took steps and recovered the treasure from the villagers.—United Press.

HOW ASSEMBLY WON J. P. C. BATTLE

Jinnah Proves Rupert Of Debate

PRESIDENTS' HISTORIC RULING SAVES SITUATION

(By K. T. Shah)

The second week in the Assembly was occupied by the debate on the J.P.C. Report, which lasted for three days, and by the debate on the ban upon the "Khudai Khidmatgars". The discussion on the latter topic was temperate, restrained, cogent and documented, even by people who had suffered personally because of the ban or through their nearest relatives.

Dr. Khan Saheb's maiden speech was a marvel of modesty, and cogency, made by a man who had personally suffered unquestionable injustice; but who nevertheless, would not overcolour his picture. True, his utterance was somewhat halting; but that rather indicated a lack of command over English than a deficiency either in ideas or in the courage to express them.

Mr. Sherwani's contribution on the same subject was more impassioned; but even so, restrained and supported by facts. His reading out of the "Khidmatgar's" oath of initiation, and his analysis of the guiding motives of that organisation, must have carried conviction even to the most reactionary minds about the uplifting ambition of these men devoted to a self-imposed service of humanity, unpaid, unremitting, and unwelcomed by the authorities.

The Home Member's defence of an indefensible case did not enhance either his personal standing or respect for the Government. The burden of his song was that these servants of God might prove to be perils to the Sircar; and so Government would not take any risks. After the admissions made by Mr. Metcalf, this argument sounded particularly weak; The Opposition did not need to gild refined gold.

J.P.C. REFORMS DEBATE

The debate on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report was naturally invested with an immense importance, both personal and constitutional. The leaders of the Opposition,—with the exception of Mr. Jinnah,—were novices in the art of parliamentary strategy. Often, one could even notice a lack of preparation for the task, a lack of previous study and analysis of the Report which made one often doubt the final issue of the debate. True, in a few minutes one cannot expose all the harmful features of a document of 400 odd pages. It must likewise be conceded that the more one studies carefully the detailed provisions of the Bill founded on the Report, the less is one able to deal with it in debate in a limited period of time, such as is available in a parliamentary debate. But the President of the Assembly was generous in the time allowance to all speakers, even when obviously some of them had not the ear of the House. Besides, real knowledge and insight could have been shown, even in half an hour's searching exposure.

OPPOSITION SCORES

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, for instance, spoke for about 40 minutes, but in that space he marshalled in outline all the most objectionable features of the document before the House. His speech could not be called brilliant or even eloquent, though his fluency was unexceptionable, his choice of expression impeccable, his treatment, methodical and scientific, his replies to the official side both effective and unanswerable. He was the only speaker who repudiated the charge of Repudiation of Public Debt levelled against the Congress. Mr. Satyamurti, again, was both eloquent and passionate, and yet a master of the subject he spoke on. The moment he rose, the atmosphere became electrified. The Opposition scored hit after hit, a rattling Lewis gun, turning this way and that, now hitting the distrusting minorities, now the grasping Europeans, next the future ministers. Mr. Satyamurti's was an obviously prepared speech; certainly he was seen often con- the midnight oil was a trifle too evident, the speech lost neither force nor effect in the manner of its delivery or in the level of its reasoning.

SHAMLAL'S SALLIES

Lala Shyam Lal was a speaker of a wholly different calibre. He, too, seemed to have studied the subject, and did not merely let off fireworks. But his speech was a series of rapier flashes, that wounded before the victim knew the blade had moved. His sallies kept the House rocking with merriment, which let the advocate have a judgment that otherwise might have been forced only by the inherent justice of his plea.

MILD SENSATION

A singular example of lack of ammunition was Dr. Deshmukh, whose vote on the Communal Award portion of Jinnah's motion—on which the Congress as a party remained neutral in accordance with the declared policy of the Party, has created a mild sensation in Assembly circles. Is that the Congress discipline, or was it a case of mental reservation when the Hon. Member was adopted as a Party candidate? One heartily forgave, of course, speakers like Mr. Gadgil who even though lacking in depth or insight, were transparently sincere in their views, and feelingly daring in their utterance, but, their total contribution, reviewed in the cold light of critical retrospect, could not honestly be said to have been substantial.

MASTER OF TACTICS

Mr. Jinnah, of course, stands in a category by himself. The result of the Debate has shown him to be a master of tactics, as he is a veritable Rupert of debate in the House. He is most dramatic, I had almost said theatrical,—in his utterance. I don't think he is really aware that to sink one's voice to the level of a whisper is not necessarily oratory, much less advocacy; his diction is not chaste or elegant as Bhulabhai's. But if his critics urged all that against him, in sheer truth, they would have to admit that, despite all that, Mr. Jinnah is a tower of strength for the national cause and the popular parties in this Assembly, without a master, and perhaps without an equal. His words ring true and sincere to the echo; his gestures, theatrical in another, are only emphatic in this straight, slender, speaker, standing four square against all the taunts and jeers of the Opposition, unaffected by rebels in his own ranks, unswerving in his purpose, undeflected in his argument. Even his enemies know and grant he seeks neither place nor honour for himself of any kind that earthly powers might confer.

On the last day, in the last hour, Mr. Jinnah rose to heights unattained by any previous participant in the debate, when he crushed the Law Member and the Leader of the House, by that fiery demand for Ruling from the Chair whether the Leader of the House could speak more than once on the same subject; in his interjection to Sir Nripendra Sarkar's petulant plea not to be interrupted,—"Why should you not be interrupted?" in his supreme effort to prevent a thorough stultification of all the triumph of the popular parties. At the close of the debate, when votes had already been recorded on the several parts of his motion, many thought that the whole of the motion, as already passed in instalments, would have to be put to the vote as a substantive proposition. The Rules and Standing Orders of the House do not make that course obligatory on the President. His discretion is unqualified, and I have heard that, in similar cases. Sir Frederick

(Continued on page 13.)

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